

INTERNATIONAL

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WEATHER: PARIS: Wednesday, variable, 10-15 (64-59). Thursday, fair, 10-15 (50-59). Friday, possible showers, 10-15 (50-59). Saturday, variable, 10-15 (50-59). Sunday, fair, 10-15 (50-59).  
NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair, 21-27.  
NATIONAL WEATHER—COMIC PAGE.

Austria	13.8	Lebanon	13.50
Belgium	13.8	Luxembourg	13.17
Denmark	15.0	Morocco	2.50 Dr
France	18.0	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Germany	15.0	Norway	13.50
Greece	15.0	Portugal	13.50
Great Britain	15.0	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	15.0	Switzerland	13.50 S.Fr.
Iran	15.0	Turkey	30.00
Italy	15.0	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.25
Japan	15.0	Yugoslavia	13.15

29,128

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1976

Established 1887

## Ceremony for Sarkis Shifted to Tomorrow Syrians' Area

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Lebanese National Assembly met at Sidra, in the uncontrolled territory of Lebanon, on Thursday to elect the country's new president, Elias Sarkis.

A decision to place the parliamentary session under the protection of the Syrian Army was made by the Assembly speaker, Amal Assad, a Moslem, after it was clear that neither Lebanese authorities nor the Arab League peace force could assure safety of the Christian and Moslem deputies here in Beirut.

It will be the first time in Lebanese history that the parliament is outside the capital.

Originally, it had been planned to hold the ceremony at the Es-Salam Palace, a private residence of the Assad family near the open crossing point between east and west Beirut.

But the area has been the scene of heavy shelling and continuous sniping for several days in spite of the presence of Arab League forces belonging to the Arab League force.

### Move Is Opposed

Speaker Assad's decision to move the meeting to Sidra, in the uncontrolled territory, was sharply criticized tonight by Kamel Jumblatt, the head of the Moslem front, and by Raymond Aram, a prominent Christian leader. Both are bitterly opposed to the Syrian troops' presence in Lebanon.

Some 40 members of parliament are expected to go to Sidra. It is not known whether there will be a large attendance and that the move will take effect.

Mr. Assad had sought the advice of a French specialist in constitutional law, Georges Vedel, whether a parliamentary session outside Beirut would be constitutional.

The Lebanese Constitution, which was written in the 1920s, says that Beirut is the "center" of government and parliament.

Mr. Vedel concluded that it would be constitutional for the parliament to meet outside Beirut, but that it would be unconstitutional for the president to be elected there.

Mr. Sarkis, a technocrat, is expected to be elected on Sept. 23.

### No Serious Challenge

The ruling is not expected to be seriously challenged.

All major leaders and parties seem to wish to see Mr. Sarkis assume power. Outgoing President Suleiman Franjeh, an ex-conservative and one of the most respected leaders since the start of the 17-month-old war, has no defenders outside his own political party and his geographic position in the mountains of northern Lebanon.

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## Knesset Defeats Censure of Allon Over Arab Policy

By J. J. S. (UPI)

REBUTING a verbal onslaught on the opposition, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government today rejected a call for the resignation of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who has been a vocal proponent of the Knesset's decision to censure the government over its Arab policy.

Angered by the publication of an article in the influential U.S. magazine, *Foreign Affairs*, the rightist Likud bloc forced a midweek session of the Knesset (parliament) to debate Mr. Allon's proposals.

Likud leader Menachem Begin told the House that the article had caused Israel "grave damage," and demanded Mr. Allon's immediate resignation.

But, replying for the government, Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili defended the publication as part of Israel's efforts to counter mounting Arab propaganda over Middle East issues.

Mr. Galili said, however, that he, like Mr. Allon's own admission, did not reflect the official Israeli position, although it seemed to conform to basic Israeli policies.

The Knesset voted 53 to 13 to refer the motion to committee.

The Likud joined the Labor alignment in the vote, apparently as the result of a deal worked out between them, thus averting a full-dress debate in the House, demanded by some leftist deputies.



SPEED, MOBILITY, SURPRISE—The Rhodesian Army has just unveiled its newest weapon in its war against black nationalist guerrillas, the horseback infantry. It hopes that the new corps will be useful in flushing out hiding terrorists with its scouts rushing the enemy, shooting from a speeding horse, as in training, here, near Salisbury.

## 200,000 Believed Held in Camps

### Political 'Re-Education' in Vietnam

By George McArthur

BANGKOK, Sept. 21.—About 200,000 South Vietnamese are believed to be held in "re-education" camps, institutions for enforced ideological indoctrination that the Communist authorities describe as Spartan but humane.

A still fragmentary but emerging picture of the camps has been pieced together from accounts provided by foreign visitors.

## Foe of Pinochet Regime

### Former Allende Aide Killed In Washington Car Bombing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—A bomb destroyed a car on Washington's Embassy Row today, killing the former Chilean foreign minister under Salvador Allende and a woman researcher, hospital officials said.

Another person was seriously injured in the blast. Orlando Letelier, 44, former ambassador to the United States and later foreign minister during the regime of the late Marxist President Allende, and Bonnie Karpman Moffitt, who worked with Mr. Letelier at a research institute, died in the explosion.

Mrs. Moffitt's husband was injured in the explosion.

The car in which they were riding broke into flames at it passed along Sheridan Circle near the residence of the Chilean ambassador.

A private organization advocating suspension of U.S. economic and military aid to Latin American governments which violate human rights said that "it was no secret that Letelier was an ardent opponent of the repressive ruling military regime in Chile."

No Isolated Act

"The murder of Letelier cannot be looked upon as an isolated act," said the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, whose members include churchmen, labor leaders, congressmen and academics. "It must be considered as merely the latest effort at intimidating the Chilean exiled community by Pinochet, the dreaded secret police of Chile under the direct control of President [Augusto] Pinochet."

There was no immediate reaction from officials at the Chilean Embassy.

Some members of Congress called Mr. Letelier's death an act of political terrorism.

There was no immediate reaction from the White House or the State Department.

The FBI, State Department and Executive Protective Service were investigating the blast.

In October, 1974, Gen. Carlos Prats, who had been commander of the Chilean Army under President Allende, was killed in the bomb explosion of his car in Buenos Aires, where he had sought refuge.

Officials at George Washington Hospital said that a bomb caused the explosion.

Police said that the blast ripped the metal siding off the driver's door and twisted the hood and roof of the car.

Mr. Letelier was director of the Transnational Institute, a division of the Washington-based Research Organization Institute for Policy Studies. He also taught at American University. Mrs. Moffitt, 25, was a staff member of the institute. Her husband, Michael, 44, a research associate of the institute, was in serious condition at the hospital.

Last Wednesday, the Chilean government stripped Mr. Letelier of his citizenship. A decree signed by President Pinochet said that the revocation was "for interfering with normal financial support to Chile."

That apparently referred to Mr. Letelier's efforts to halt U.S. aid to Chile because of allegations of widespread human rights violations there. The country has been in a state of siege since shortly after the coup in September, 1973.

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## After Meeting Kissinger Nyerere Sees Smith Accepting Majority Rule Within 2 Years

By John Darnton

DAR ES SALAM, Sept. 21 (NYT).—President Julius Nyerere said today that Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia had accepted the principle of majority rule in that country within two years and that he was now more optimistic about a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian conflict.

"I feel... a basis for movement forward is there," the Tanzanian President said, cautioning that negotiations were still dependent upon Mr. Smith honoring the pledge he apparently gave to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Pretoria on Sunday.

Mr. Nyerere's remarks came during a press conference after a 90-minute meeting with Mr. Kissinger, who briefed him on his talks with Mr. Smith.

His tone was in marked contrast to his gloom at a press conference six days ago, when Mr. Kissinger arrived here on the first leg of his shuttle between black and white Africa in an effort to mediate the growing conflagration in southern Africa.

"I must admit that after speaking to him this morning, my mood is better," he remarked.

However, on another problem—black majority rule with independence for South-West Africa, known as Namibia—Mr. Nyerere indicated that no progress had been made. He said he did not expect a constitutional conference to resolve the matter soon.

Smith Speech Friday

On Rhodesia, Mr. Nyerere said that Mr. Kissinger told him that Mr. Smith would deliver a speech on Friday in which he would "indicate his acceptance" of proposals advanced by the British last March to replace the government run by representatives of Rhodesia's 370,000 whites with one representing its 6 million blacks as well.

The proposals, put forward by the Foreign Secretary James Callaghan after talks between Mr. Smith and moderate nationalists broke down, are based on four conditions to be accepted by all sides before negotiations begin.

They are acceptance of the principle of majority rule to take place within 18 to 24 months, no granting of independence to Rhodesia—which declared itself independent unilaterally in 1965—before majority rule, and agreement that negotiations would not be protracted.

At the time, Mr. Smith categorically rejected these proposals. But mounting guerrilla warfare combined with the prospect of increasing pressure from Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, which is Rhodesia's sole lifeline and which fears that the conflict may spill across its own borders, has apparently forced his hand.

In light of Mr. Smith's apparent turnaround, Mr. Nyerere said that "it looks as if conditions now exist" for the British to convene a constitutional conference involving all parties to the Rhodesian conflict.

Serious Obstacles

But serious obstacles to a settlement remain.

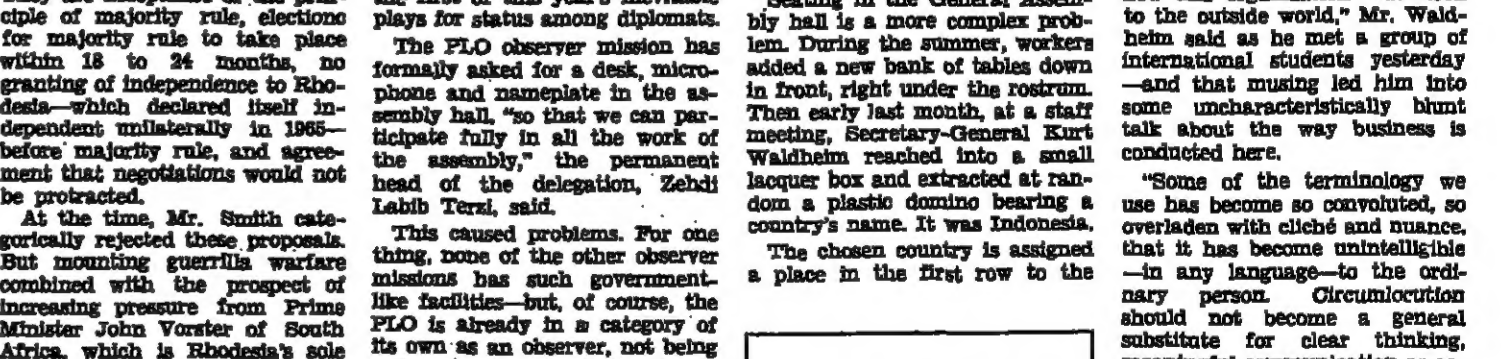
First, Mr. Smith must obtain the approval of his Cabinet and the 50-member caucus of the ruling Rhodesian Front party, which includes adamant foes of sharing power with blacks.

It is generally thought that the Rhodesian nationalists, who have split into four factions, would have to present some form of united front at a negotiating table. But Mr. Nyerere suggested today that "unity is not a necessary condition."

Thirdly, there is wide room for disagreement over the precise definition of majority rule. Mr. Smith is likely to favor some change involving separate voter rolls that would increase black representation while maintaining disproportionate power for whites. Mr. Smith has asserted that majority rule—meaning "rule by the responsible majority"—already exists in the country.

Finally, there is always the possibility that Mr. Smith, who in the past has seemed willing to compromise only to draw back, might change his mind.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



President Nyerere at a press conference after meeting with Mr. Kissinger.

## After Usual Pre-Session Incidents

### 31st UN General Assembly Opens

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 21 (NYT).—The 31st General Assembly had not even opened yet when the Palestine Liberation Organization came up with the first of this year's inevitable plays for status among diplomats.

The PLO observer mission has formally asked for a desk, microphone and nameplate in the assembly hall. "So that we can participate fully in all the work of the assembly," the permanent head of the delegation, Zehdi Labib Terzi, said.

This caused problems. For one thing, none of the other observer missions has such government-like facilities—but, of course, the PLO is already in a category of its own as an observer, not being a "nonmember state" like the 13 other observer missions.

As a technical matter, at least, the issue was resolved with finesse on the eve of the assembly, which opened today. The PLO has a table, microphone and nameplate—but so do seven other observer delegations, including the European Economic Community, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States.

New Supports

Support personnel for the UN have been busy, too. In anticipation of the admission of new nations as they gain independence, four new concrete flagpole supports have been constructed at the entry to the grounds on First Avenue, making an imposing group of 150 flagpoles.

At present there are 144 members.

Members, and No. 145, the Seychelles, is to be admitted by this assembly. But the UN managers like to stay ahead of the game and are equipped to raise the flag of any country when it is admitted to membership.

Seating in the General Assembly hall is a more complex problem. During the summer, workers added a new bank of tables down in front, right under the rostrum. Then early last month, at a staff meeting, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim reached into a small lacquer box and extracted at random a plastic domino bearing a country's name. It was Indonesia.

The chosen country is assigned a place in the first row to the immediate right of the presiding officer; then all other members, in subsequent alphabetical order, are arrayed around the room.

Blunt Talk

"I have often tried to imagine how this organization must look to the outside world," Mr. Waldheim said, as he met a group of international students yesterday—and that musing led him into some uncharacteristically blunt talk about the way business is conducted here.

"Some of the terminology we use has become so convoluted, so overlaid with cliché and nuance, that it has become unintelligible—in any language—to the ordinary person. Circumlocution should not become a general substitute for clear thinking, meaningful communication or action."

Warming up, the secretary-general bemoaned the volume of documentation produced at the UN. "A source of despair," he called it, and probably no delegation would disagree. Last year, 10,500 pages of official documents, reports and draft resolutions were circulated before the assembly session even began.

"We tend to conduct our affairs as if time were unlimited," Mr. Waldheim said, and the statistics bear him out. At last autumn's General Assembly, 534 meetings—general and committee—were held during the three-month session, and it was calculated that 223 hours of work time was lost simply through the UN habit of starting almost every meeting late.

Of the 25, including three in the last six months, the report said, 12 were officially said to have committed suicide, two to have fallen from high windows during interrogation, two to have slipped in prison showers, one to have fallen downstairs, one to have died of thrombosis, and four to have succumbed to "natural causes."

The report suggested that the arrests have not had an intimidating effect on blacks. "Feelings amongst blacks have developed

## Multiracial Unit's Report Lists Arrests, Prison Deaths

### South Africa Said Moving Closer to Police-State Status

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 21 (NYT).—A 42-page report released last night by the Christian Institute of Southern Africa suggested that moves by the government since the outbreak of unrest in the black community three months ago have taken the country another significant step toward becoming a police state.

"The facts presented in this report tend to justify rather than mitigate the serious question of whether South Africa is now perhaps an 'incomplete' police state, if in fact not a police state in the full sense of the word," the report said, introducing a compilation of statistics on political detentions and trials.

The government has vigorously rejected such allegations in the past, pointing to the existence of a parliamentary opposition, a stridently critical press and an independent judiciary. Justice Minister James Kruger said recently that there is no country

where as much care is taken to respect fundamental liberties.

The Christian Institute, a multiracial organization that is an outspoken critic of the government's racial policies, has itself been the target of legal moves by the government. Its director, the Rev. Beyers Naudé, is appealing a conviction for refusing to testify before a parliamentary commission that was set up to inquire into allegations of subversive activity by four organizations, including the institute. He was sentenced to a \$57 fine or a month in jail.

At 2 a.m. last Thursday, the security police arrested the institute's regional director in the Transvaal, the Rev. Mashwahaba Mayabala, and his daughter Victoria. Both were subsequently released without charges being made.

The report, entitled "South Africa—A Police State?" lists 315 persons known to be detained under the security laws, which provide for little or no review by

Parliament, the courts, or the public. All but a handful of them are nonwhite. The great majority have been rounded up since the disorders in the black townships erupted on June 16.

The figure is distinct from the 2,600 persons who have been arrested and charged with specific offenses in the disorders, such as arson, looting and public violence. The report noted that an increasing number of persons brought into court for such offenses are also being charged under the Sabotage Act of 1962, which provides a minimum sentence of five years in jail.

The list of detainees includes clerics, journalists, union organizers, social workers, teachers, students, even a football coach. The report suggests that the main intent of the seizures has been to discourage the so-called "black consciousness" movement, which has won wide support among young people since its beginnings in the late 1950s.

The organizations whose lead-

ers have been "snapped into prison," as listed by the report, include the South African Students' Organization, the South African Students' Movement, the Black Community Program, the Black Women's Federation, the Soweto-based Black Parents' Association and black church organizations. The umbrella organization to which many of them adhere, the Black People's Convention, is also listed.

"In the state's constant refusal to recognize that all and any opposition among the black community is not 'Communist' or 'terrorist' backed, it has walked blindly into the nation's most critical and crucial period of unrest since the Nationalist party came to power," the report said.

At least 325 people have died in the outburst of resentment against the government's racial policies.

The report suggested that the arrests have not had an intimidating effect on blacks. "Feelings amongst blacks have developed

to such a point that the vast majority view it in the opposite light, in regarding detention of persons involved in the current crisis as an honor bestowed upon them for their participation in the struggle for liberation," it said.

The report chronicled allegations of torture of political detainees by police, but acknowledged that proof was hard to obtain, as most detainees are held incommunicado.

It listed a total of 25 political detainees who have died in prison in the last 14 years, and 92 persons who died last year alone while being held under general criminal laws.

Of the 25, including three in the last six months, the report said, 12 were officially said to have committed suicide, two to have fallen from high windows during interrogation, two to have slipped in prison showers, one to have fallen downstairs, one to have died of thrombosis, and four to have succumbed to "natural causes."

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## News Analysis

## Palme Goes but His Policies Remain

By Bernard D. Nossiter

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (AP).—"Sweden is a duck pond," complained Victor Sjöman, the director of "I Am Curious—Yellow" at an election night party. "I cannot make drama here."

The vote that toppled Olof Palme and the Social Democrats who had ruled 44 years would seem to belie Mr. Sjöman's dismissive remark. But basically, the film man is right. The overturn is far less dramatic than it seems.

The change in Stockholm's ruling cast is already creating political myth. Conservatives in Britain, Christian Democrats in Germany and their homologues elsewhere are hailing the outcome as a turn to the right, as a long-delayed protest against the welfare state. Whatever the election was, however, it was not this.

Wide-eyed environmentalists are greeting the result as a stunning victory over nuclear power, as a wakening of citizens to the perils of radiation. It was not that either.

Hard to distinguish

The simple fact is that it is hard to distinguish the outgoing Social Democrats from the three parties in the "bourgeois" coalition which will replace them. A political micrometer is needed to measure the differences between the Socialists on the "left" and the conservatives (who properly style themselves "moderate") on the "right."

Everywhere that conservative leader Gösta Bohman traveled, he insisted, "we all support the welfare state" and he was sincere.

The only welfare issue in the campaign concerned the huge benefits now given new parents: Seven months' paid leave for either. The quarrel was not over whether to reduce this subsidy but by how much and in what form to enlarge it. The issue came down to whether or not it was male chauvinism to provide more pay to encourage new mothers to stay at home. The opposition coalition, of course, was divided on this point.

It will be harder to dispose of the myth that the campaign was somehow about the dangers of nuclear power. After all, the incoming premier, Thorbjörn Fälldin, leader of the Center party, had staked his whole battle on halting further nuclear expansion and tearing down the plants already built. Moreover, even Mr. Palme, that seasoned politician, blamed his defeat on the issue.

The fact is that Mr. Fälldin is almost certain to be premier in spite of himself. He did not win the election, but actually lost ground. His Center group had been the fastest-growing in Sweden, doubling its vote

in the three elections from 1964 to 1973.

On Sunday, thanks to Mr. Fälldin's strenuous campaign against nuclear power, the party's share of the vote actually fell about 4 per cent and its seats in Parliament will decline from 90 to 84. Only Mr. Palme's Social Democrats lost as many. Mr. Fälldin is due to become premier because of the gains made by the other two coalition members, Conservatives and Liberals. They not only support the existing nuclear power plants but, like Mr. Palme, want to build more of them.

But what about Mr. Palme's belief that the issue cost him his job? He, like his aides, thinks tactically. The Palme campaign is convinced that the issue, exploited by the Swedish press, damaged the morale of their party workers and inflated that of the opposition. Right or wrong, this view has nothing to do with a referendum on nuclear safety.

What then was the vote here about? In the cooler lights of the morning after, shrewd politicians think that the Social Demo-

crats lost chiefly because they had been in power too long. They had inherited all the irritation Swedes felt with the bureaucracy that administers and the high taxes that pay for the huge range of welfare benefits. Ironically, the only party that responded to this challenge by proposing a cut in income taxes was Mr. Palme's Social Democrats.

Swedes do tend to be as cautious as ducks in Mr. Sjöman's pond. Why did they risk the most prosperous and highly employed economy in the West?

Change of Form

The answer may lie in their belief that a change in faces at the premier's palace would risk nothing, that the change is one of form rather than substance.

In other words, it has taken Sweden 44 years to bury the memory of the great depression. Voters, or at least the 19 per cent that moved to the opposition, became convinced that the opposition would preserve the welfare benefits and techniques of economic management that have brought such high living standards. These things are now regarded as granted, so that voters could enjoy the luxury of dismissing their authors.

An American political observer is struck by the parallel with the U.S. vote in 1962. Democrats had ruled for 20 years, tying a "Herbert Hoover" depression tag around the Republicans. Finally, the Republicans managed to convince voters that Social Security and other Roosevelt monuments were secure, that massive breadlines were a thing of the past. The third successive candidate nominated by the party's Eastern establishment, Dwight Eisenhower, turned the trick.

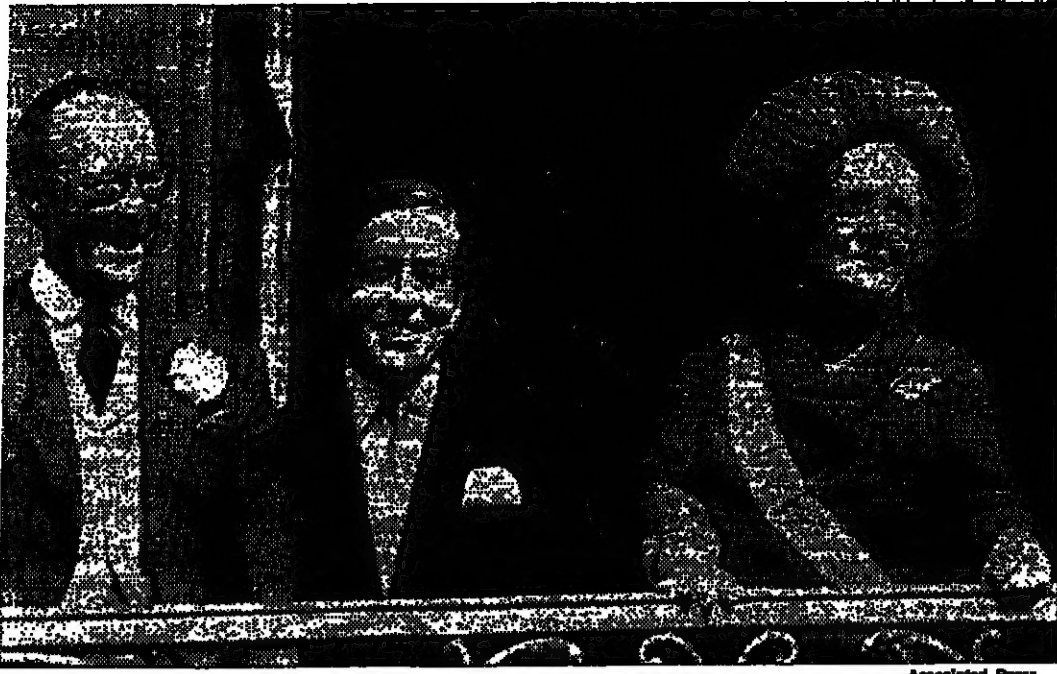
So Mr. Palme, a bright, articulate man not unlike the Adlai Stevenson whom Eisenhower beat, can console himself with the notion that the electors dropped him secure in the belief that his opposition has accepted the main lines of his party's ideas.

Leaders Meet

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Leaders of the three parties, which won Sunday's general election today had separate meetings with the speaker of Parliament to discuss the formation of a new government.

Mr. Fälldin who is expected to head a non-Socialist coalition administration, declined to comment on the talks.

Conservative leader Bohman, however, said that in addition to today's formal consultations with the speaker there had also been informal inter-party contacts. "We are going to be pushing government policies, not party politics and this is going to require unity between parties," he said.



ROYAL PERFORMANCE—Prince Bernhard, Prince Claus, consort of Crown Princess Beatrix, and Queen Juliana of the Netherlands appear on the balcony of a palace at The Hague after she opened the parliamentary year with a speech from the throne.

## Prince Silent While Escorting Juliana

## Bernhard Subdued at Parliament Opening

THE HAGUE, Sept. 21 (AP).—Prince Bernhard rode to parliament in a golden coach today, but he was wearing civilian clothes instead of the impressive military uniforms that he wore on such occasions in the past.

Crowds waved along the route and guardsmen came smartly to attention as Queen Juliana and the Prince stepped from their

ornate, horse-drawn carriage for the state opening of parliament. The Prince, in gray morning dress, handed down the Queen and followed her between lines of dignitaries into the centuries-old Hall of Knights, a part of the parliament complex. He bowed formally to the assembled legislators and diplomatic corps, then took a seat beside the monarch

on the smaller of two thrones.

He sat with legs crossed, glancing alternately at the Queen and into the hall.

It was not the Prince's first public outing since last month's official report accused him of "completely unacceptable" dealings with the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., but it was easily his most exposed. Dutch television covered the entire spectacle today.

In her traditional speech outlining government plans, the queen sought with her first words to let bygones be bygones. "Undoubtedly, thoughts now go back to the difficult period that lies behind us," she said. "Bearing in mind a common responsibility, let us today mainly look forward to the many things confronting us."

The monarch glanced swiftly at Bernhard before continuing her speech and he settled deeper into his seat.

At previous state openings, the Prince—once this country's only four-star general—traditionally appeared in resplendent military regalia. But in the wake of the Lockheed payoff scandal, he was discharged from all military rank, including his posts in the country's defense structure. The government has stipulated that he not wear military uniform on public occasions.

Only 20 feet from the Prince sat Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl, who had accused Bernhard of damaging the national interest in his Lockheed dealings. Both men looked grave throughout the ceremony, but otherwise were largely expressionless.

At the end, Bernhard again bowed to the legislators, walked briefly as he stepped into the hall and then walked out in silence.

The Queen told legislators that the nation must fight inflation, now running at around 9 per cent, and unemployment, which totals 5.5 per cent of the labor force.

## Sen. Kennedy Dubious

## Of Assassination Probe

BOSTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., says he is not convinced there is any need to reopen the investigation into the assassination of his brother, former President John Kennedy, but he says he has no objection to a new investigation.

The Boston Globe quoted Sen. Kennedy today as saying, "I think the Kille case may be the one with the questions. But if they feel they have something then I have no objection, although it is difficult for my mother."

The House of Representatives created a special committee last week to investigate the assassinations of President Kennedy and civil rights leader Martin Luther King.

## Marcos Convenes Council To Share Powers With Him

MANILA, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos today convened a handpicked new legislative advisory council which includes his wife, Imelda. He declared that the body "accelerates the transition toward full parliamentary democracy in the Philippines."

Addressing the first semblance of a legislature since he imposed martial law and abolished Congress four years ago, Mr. Marcos cautioned that while the council permitted "sharing the awesome powers of the President," this is by no means an abdication on his part.

Mr. Marcos has ruled by decree since September, 1972.

The group includes 127 members, all appointed by Mr. Marcos, including 28 Cabinet and Cabinet-level officers. Mrs. Marcos, as governor of the Metropolitan Manila area, sat in the first row of members in front of the podium from which her husband addressed the group. She often has been mentioned as his successor.

## Great Achievements

Mr. Marcos presided over the first session. He also delivered a state of the nation address in which he claimed his martial law rule has achieved more for the country than had his predecessor the previous 30 years. He painted a picture of economic and social development through the decade of the 1960s to the end of the century.

Affirming the Philippines' "deep and strong" ties to the United States, which ruled these islands until 1946, Mr. Marcos said that the country "has just entered a crucial stage in a renegotiation of our mutual defense agreement, our basic treaty, our military assistance agreement and our economic ties."

Government sources have said that the pace of talks over the continued U.S. use of bases here has slowed and that they were expected to pick up until after the U.S. presidential election Nov. 2.

Meanwhile, participants at a prayer-protest at St. Theresa's

Roman Catholic College urged Mr. Marcos to postpone the scheduled Oct. 16 referendum on martial law and call a general election under the supervision of an independent electoral body.

## Smith Pledge Encouraging To Nyerere

(Continued from Page 1)

once negotiations get under way, may do so again.

Before coming here from Pretoria, Mr. Kissinger stopped off in Lusaka to report to President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who did not appear unhappy about what he heard but remained cautious in his public comments. An envoy from Mozambique, who had been dispatched to confer with Mr. Kaunda, it was learned later, Mr. Kissinger also met last night for about 15 minutes with Joshua Nkomo, a moderate Rhodesian nationalist leader who engaged in the talks with Mr. Smith last March, at the request of Mr. Kaunda.

At the outset of his journey to Africa, Mr. Kissinger had indicated that his effort to persuade Mr. Vorster to hasten the independence of Namibia was more likely to be successful than Rhodesia's, but judging from Mr. Nyerere's remarks, Mr. Vorster has apparently not budged from his position, stated in Zurich two weeks ago, that he would negotiate with the South-West African People's Organization, the guerrilla group recognized by black Africa, only "one out of 20" other Namibian parties.

## Visited 3 Capitals

As long as this position is maintained, the Tanzanian leader asserted, "it is not possible to have a conference."

Mr. Kissinger's shuttle took him in the space of one week to three African capitals—Dar es Salaam, Lusaka and Pretoria—and involved more than 40 hours of negotiations.

During his sessions with both black and white leaders, he was said to have outlined a plan to encourage whites to stay in Rhodesia with financial guarantees under a black government, and to compensate them if they leave.

Reporters aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane from Lusaka were told that Cuba had recently withdrawn about 3,000 troops from Angola, leaving about 10,000 there.

The secretary of state left here tonight for Kinshasa, Zaire, where he is scheduled to meet with President Mobutu Sese Seko. The following day he is planning to travel to Kenya for talks with President Jomo Kenyatta before returning to the United States.

## Smith, Cabinet Meet

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian Cabinet will decide tomorrow whether to accept the "Kissinger formula" for ending the 11-year-old independence dispute.

Prime Minister Smith outlined the proposals to his 20 Cabinet colleagues at a three-hour meeting today at which no decisions were made.

"I have suggested we sleep on it—even dream about it—and come back tomorrow and have a clearer concept. That's all that matters. We are dealing with the lives of people," Mr. Smith said after the meeting.

"You cannot accept big proposals in a rush. We are going to take our time."

Meanwhile the leader of the moderate Rhodesian party, Tim Rix, called for a referendum to allow the country as a whole to decide on the options facing it.

## Arrests, Trials

In the generally toughening line since reunification of the country last April, official propaganda organs have increasingly publicized arrests and trials—including a case in June of the arrest of five Communist cadres who presumably were imprisoned for black marketeering.

Despite such crackdowns, recent refugees say that a large number of former soldiers and government employees who have not registered with the authorities are still in the city, hiding with various members of their families and using false papers.

Western analysts estimate that perhaps 300,000 soldiers, policemen and civil servants have not registered.

As the new authorities assume firmer control, it seems likely that these persons will swell the ranks of those already in re-education camps.

By Los Angeles Times

## Sarkis Rite Transferred

(Continued from Page 1)

contrast, starts as a newcomer to politics and has not yet made any enemies.

Mr. Sarkis is expected to announce a program for social and political reform in his inaugural address. He is also expected to outline the kind of negotiations he envisaged to pick up until after the U.S. presidential election Nov. 2.

This will be his first policy statement. Although he was elected more than four months ago, he has made no public statements and until the last few days has received few visitors.

In spite of the change of presidents, political leaders on all sides here expect the Lebanese conflict to continue for many more months. Political negotiations and military fighting are expected to go on simultaneously. None of the principal factions has yet reached its major goals and all of them have the means to go on fighting.

## British Navy Quits

## Hunt for Crew of 10

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Royal Navy gave up hope today for 10 crewmen lost after a reserve minesweeper, collided with a British frigate and sank in the North Sea.

The navy announcement brought to 12 the death toll in the collision yesterday between the minesweeper Filleton and the frigate Mermaid.

## 200,000 S. Vietnamese Believed Held for 'Re-Education'

(Continued from Page 1)

by both southerners and northerners.

Although mail appears generally to be allowed, some prisoners have been held for 15 months now without being allowed to communicate with their families. These appear to be persons viewed as incorrigible or accused of "serious crimes against the people."

Vietnam's government radio periodically summons to collection points the various categories of former South Vietnamese officials—separating such groups as teachers, civil servants, field-grade military officers and those of lesser rank, from captains down to non-commissioned officers. The radio refers to the facilities as "trai cai tao," meaning a re-

form or re-education camp. In public conversations, the former South Vietnamese use the same term.

In private, they call them jails or prisons or use the term "trai tap trum," which means concentration camp.

Apparently most persons go to the camps when called. Others take the radio summons as a signal to flee. "That is why I am here," said a former government clerk now quartered aboard a tiny boat with 33 other refugees. The boat is guarded by officials at the Thai customs port of Samut Prakan.

The re-education process is slowly reaching everyone thought to have suspect ideas and perhaps the most surprising example is former congressional deputy Tran Van Tuyen.

## Pose Is Struck

In the final years of the old Saigon regime, Mr. Tuyen was a defender of Viet Cong causes, reminding about his early friendship with Hanoi's defense minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, at receptions given by Polish members of the cease-fire commission, posing for photographs with North Vietnamese officers and calling them "comrade." Mr. Tuyen's wife reportedly has been

leading a small coffee stall in front of her house while he is gone.

Many refugees from Saigon report that the families of men who are in the camps sometimes are forcibly removed from their homes and sent to "new economic areas."

The government takes over the home and gives it to officials or other party members on the grounds that the "head of the household" is not present. Within weeks of Saigon's collapse in April of last year, Communist cadres that previously had been infiltrated into South Vietnam moved into government offices, schools, military camps and elsewhere to give crash indoctrination courses in party ideology. After only three days of lectures, some persons received "re-education certificates," now a required identity document.

In June of last year the radio announced various categories of persons to report to collection points with clothing and food for a month. One point was the zoo in Saigon. In the countryside, Communist soldiers or police rounded up persons one by one.

## Home Again

One of the best known camps, located near Nha Trang, holds most of the 1,546 South Vietnamese who returned from Guam in October of last year aboard the merchant ship Thuyong Tin I. They were refugees in U.S. camps who decided to return home.

According to Le Bich Ha, a South Vietnamese merchant

and maritime official for 30 years who fled Saigon last month, the ship was taken over by security officers when it arrived off Yung Tau and then sailed to Nha Trang. The relatively few women and children aboard were released shortly thereafter, but the others were placed in a re-education camp. About 50 went to a special security camp, the location of which he did not know.

The last Americans who left Saigon on Aug. 1 said at least a few of the returnees had been released and seen by friends in the city but most were still being held.

As the new authorities assume firmer control, it seems likely that these persons will swell the ranks of those already in re-education camps.

By Los Angeles Times

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## President Urges Tax Relief

## Ford Charges Carter Seeks Tax Rise for Middle Class

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—Responding to what his strategists regard as a significant political opportunity, President Ford yesterday called for tax cuts and spending cuts and urged his opponent, Jimmy Carter, as a man who wants to raise taxes for the middle class.

Those who advocate additional expenditures now suggested in order to pay for those programs and added expenses there should be an additional tax levy on the middle income people, which is approximately 50 per cent of this country, Mr. Ford said in a speech at the National Farm Credit Forum in the White House Rose Garden.

He should go in the opposite direction, Mr. Ford said. "We don't give them tax relief, not additional taxes."

Although Mr. Ford, as is his custom, did not mention Mr. Carter by name, he left no doubt that the target of his remarks was the Democratic challenger.

Mean or Median Level  
A weekend interview with the Associated Press, the Democratic candidate discussed proposals to change the tax system and said at one point: "I don't take the mean or median of income and anything that would be higher and bring below that would be better."

He said the average income in 1974 was \$14,502. The median is the point where half the incomes are higher and half lower. That in 1974 was \$12,838.

From the standpoint of the President's campaign strategists, the statement was a welcome one. It was the weekend before the first debate between the two candidates. Ever since the Republican convention, the Ford campaign has been trying to get a "big spender" tag on Mr. Carter.

However, polls taken for Mr. Ford indicate that this campaign has been relatively unsuccessful. A majority of voters regard Carter as a middle-classer on some questions. The Democratic candidate has sought to distance this view by urging a need for budget and saying that would refuse to support new programs which violate the goal.

When Mr. Carter made his statement in the AP interview, he was viewed as an opportunity to depict him as an advocate of spending and increased taxes.

In pursuing this strategy, Mr. Ford and his spokesmen have

concentrated on this single statement and ignored a statement by Mr. Carter in the same interview that he wants to "reduce the income tax on the lower-income and middle-income taxpayers." The White House also has ignored a charge which Mr. Carter has made that the administration seeks to protect the rich and the corporations.

Significant Improvement  
Instead, Mr. Ford concentrated yesterday on his own proposal, which was rejected by Congress, to increase the personal tax exemption from \$75 per person to \$1,000 a person. He also celebrated the "significant improvement" by Congress in the personal exemption from the estate tax, a proposal in the pending bill which is aimed primarily at helping heirs keep family farms that they might otherwise have to sell to pay taxes.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen indicated in a subsequent briefing that Mr. Ford would concentrate on his own tax proposal and "let the voters decide" the merits of the Carter and Ford plans.

This was a shift in tactics from Saturday, when Mr. Nessen characterized the Carter statement to a television reporter as "a major blunder."

"I think my saying it was a major blunder was a minor blunder," Mr. Nessen said with a smile yesterday.

## Carter Concedes He Has Lusted, 'Committed Adultery in My Heart'

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Jimmy Carter said yesterday that his campaign for the presidency will not be hurt by his early comments in Playboy magazine, in which he said he has "looked at a lot of women with lust" and "committed adultery in my heart."

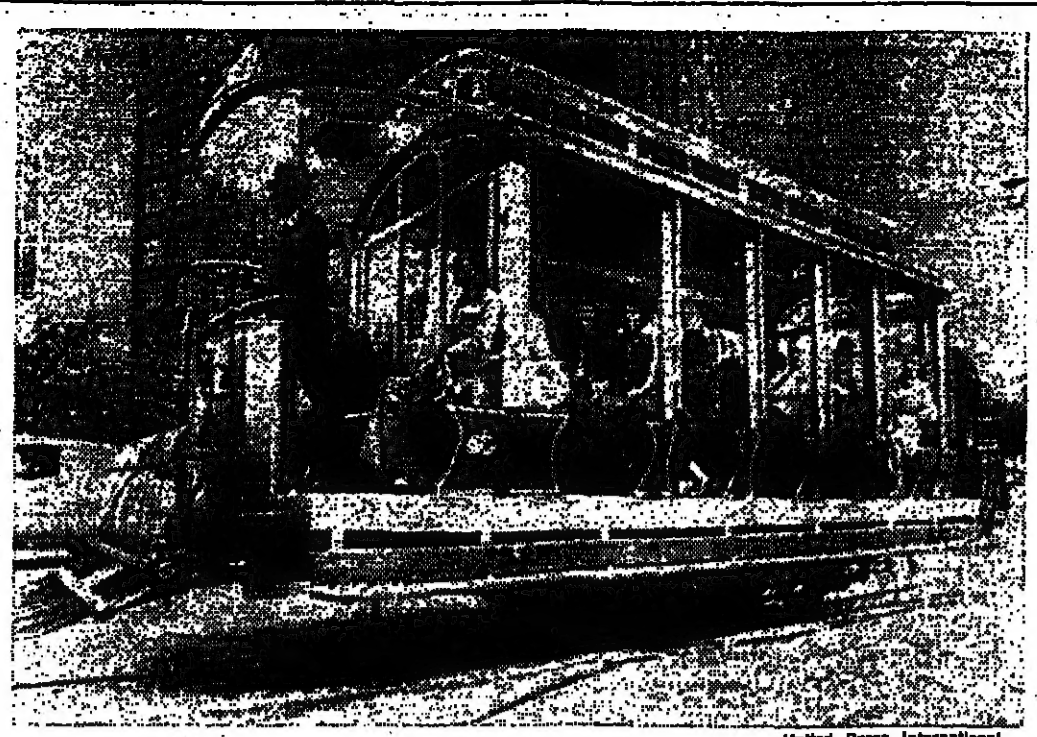
"I don't think it will hurt me," Mr. Carter said as his campaign train rolled toward Pittsburgh from New York City. In the interview with Playboy magazine, he said, "concerning lustful desires, that 'this is something that God recognizes... and God forgives.'"

Mr. Carter made his comments on sex in a lengthy explanation of the Southern Baptist Church, his devout religious upbringing and his beliefs. At one point he said:

"I've looked on a lot of women with lust. I've committed adultery in my heart many times. This is something that God recognizes I will do—and I have done it—and God forgives me for it. But that doesn't mean that I condemn someone who not only looks on a woman with lust, but who leaves his wife and shackles up with somebody out of wedlock."

"Christ says, don't consider yourself better than someone else because one guy screws a whole bunch of women while the other guy is loyal to his wife. The guy who is loyal to his wife ought not to be condescending or proud because of the relative degree of sinfulness."

In New York, Mr. Carter's wife, Rosalynn, said yesterday that she has never worried about her husband committing adultery. She said: "I trust him completely. I've never had to worry about that at all."



REMINISCENCE—Like a wooden horse within the walls of Troy, this trolley car is a strange apparition on the streets of Detroit, the automobile capital. And like the Trojan horse, it immediately caught the fancy of the population as it started its nine-block run. It was the first time in 20 years that a trolley rolled in Detroit.

## Through Two Key States

## Whistlestopping Carter 'Gives 'Em Hell'

By Helen Dewar

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 21 (WP).—Jimmy Carter gave 'em hell in his own fashion yesterday as he invoked the memory of Harry Truman and lambasted Republican economic policies on a Demo-

cratic whistle-stop train tour through two of the 1976 presidential battleground states.

More in the fashion of an earnest missionary than Truman, the feisty campaigner of 1948, Mr. Carter accused President Ford of hiding from tough decisions, mismanaging the economy, and bowing to special interests, as the special 13-car Amtrak train rumbled through New Jersey and Pennsylvania on its 904-mile, two-day trip from New York City to Chicago.

The crowds ranged from several hundred at early-morning stops in Newark and Trenton, N.J., to several thousand state government workers and other Democratic faithfuls who gathered to hear him in a light drizzle outside the state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., in the early afternoon.

As was the custom for a Carter crowd, they listened more intently than they cheered and applauded, although at a stop outside Philadelphia a man at the back of the crowd shouted out, "Give 'em hell, Jimmy"—just the message that the Democratic nominee wanted to hear. The crowds responded more enthusiastically toward the end of the day's tour.

Not the Underdog  
Although he could not claim, as Truman did, that he is the underdog, Mr. Carter traded heavily on the Truman comparison.

"It's not going to be an easy thing," he said in Trenton, "to defeat an incumbent President with a unified party strong and dedicated to big business and the special interest groups until the people take control of the political process."

But he concentrated on economic issues, blending liberal emphasis on coping with unemployment with conservative stress on fighting inflation. He then attacked Republicans on one of their own favorite issues, balancing the budget.

At every stop, he recalled the relatively low inflation rates, unemployment figures and national debt levels of the postwar Democratic administrations and compared them with recent Republican records.

"How many of you don't have jobs right now?" he yelled to the Trenton crowd. When scores of

people raised their hands, he exclaimed, "That's almost unbelievable."

He drew cheers for the names of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy and Johnson and boos for those of Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Nixon and Mr. Ford.

Truman Motte  
Recalling the Truman motto that "the buck stops here," he reiterated everywhere his claim that "Nowadays the buck can run all over Washington looking for a place to stop (because) there's nobody in charge."

In Trenton he added: "Now every time our ship of state starts to run aground—on Watergate, the CIA, unemployment, inflation, Angola, Medicaid scandals—the crew worries about who's to blame while the captain of the ship hides in his stateroom."

Between the six stops on the 14-hour schedule today, Mr. Carter visited with state and local Democratic politicians who hoped aboard the Democratic National Committee's "Train for a Change" at various stops—noting at one point how time has changed since Truman whistle-stopped his way across the country 28 years ago.

Dick Strout, a Christian Science Monitor reporter who made both the Truman and Carter trips, said this trip is "more of a stunt," complete with 250 news media people, a complicated communications system, a nighttime stop in Pittsburgh, and one day on the train for Mr. Carter instead of three weeks at a time as Truman campaigned.

## Senate Intelligence Unit Bars Individual Members' 'Leaks'

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has adopted secrecy rules so strict that they prohibit members from passing on to other senators, even "by way of summary," nonclassified information without the approval of a majority of its members.

William Miller, staff director of the committee, said yesterday that "the intent was not to classify those things which are public." He conceded, however, that perhaps some portion of the rules "maybe could be made clearer."

The rules also prohibit senators from telling their noncommittee colleagues—even in confidence—what they learn in executive sessions and bar the disclosure of "the name of any witness who appeared or was called to appear" unless the committee authorizes it.

In another section, the rules bar release without committee approval of "papers or other materials to the public" or to other senators. The rule does not specify that the material must be classified or even sensitive.

## Protection Is Goal

According to Mr. Miller, that broad language was designed to protect information the committee gathers itself, outside its executive branch sources which classify their papers and documents. "This is the equivalent for us," Mr. Miller said, "since only the executive can classify documents."

The rules were drafted by Mr. Miller and other staff members, debated and amended by the committee and finally approved on June 23. They were published in the Congressional Record last week.

Some portions of the rules, Mr. Miller said, were based on signed agreements with the CIA and other intelligence agencies, including the FBI. These agreements control the committee's access to information.

Mr. Miller emphasized, however, that no agency in the ex-

## Soyuz-22 Trip Ending, Tass Report Indicates

MOSCOW, Sept. 21 (AP).—The Soyuz-22 cosmonauts, Col. Valery Bykovsky and civilian Vladimir Aksentov, today began their last sessions devoted to photographing the earth, Tass reported.

Since earth photography is the announced primary purpose of the mission, the report indicated that the cosmonauts, in orbit since last Wednesday, may soon be returning to earth. It was announced at the time of their launch that the flight would be of short duration.

## Lumphrey Says U.S. Impedes Debate on Arms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert Lumphrey, D-Minn., accused the administration today of impeding public congressional debate on million-dollar foreign arms sales unnecessarily classifying information.

Sen. Lumphrey made his comments as a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee opened hearings on an administration proposal to sell Saudi Arabia \$701.6 million worth of Sidewinder and Hawk missiles, jet fighters, tanks, armored vehicles and helicopter guns.

He said the Saudi arms aid was

just part of "the \$6-billion arms sales package the administration has recently submitted to the Congress for its approval."

"Unfortunately, I cannot cite the numbers of all the items involved in some of these sales since the executive branch persists in classifying many of the figures involved," Sen. Lumphrey said.

"The effect of this unnecessary secrecy is to preclude a full and open public and congressional debate on these extremely important issues."

\$6.8 Billion for Saudis  
Sen. Lumphrey said the administration has informed Congress of sales to Saudi Arabia alone so far this year of \$6.8 billion, "covering items similar to those in the new proposals plus missile-equipped anti-submarine warships."

He said: "Let me just say that since the President signed the

Arms Export Control Act on June 30, 1976, the administration has already put forward nearly \$7 billion in arms sales for approval in little over two months' time.

"We now understand why the administration fought so hard to eliminate our proposed \$6-billion arms-sales ceiling. At the rate we are going for this fiscal year, we may be discussing \$20-billion ceilings next spring."

Noting that "the Persian Gulf region has now assumed a strategic importance to the United States second only to Europe," Sen. Lumphrey said U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia have "expanded rapidly since 1973."

"The oil-price increase of that year," he said, "provided the Saudis with vast sums of surplus funds to purchase—and consequently seems to have provided the U.S. with incentives to sell more weapons."

## S. Indian Group Criticizes Report by Senate Panel

LAHOMEN, Minn., Sept. 21 (AP).—A spokesman for the American Indian Movement yesterday criticized a Senate subcommittee report describing the situation as "revolutionary" and "committed to violence."

Vernon Bellecourt, AIM's national field director and a member of the organization's National Council, said the Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigation was a "stacked deck" which AIM views were not

right. Mr. Bellecourt said the subcommittee's chief witness, FBI former Douglas Durham, was "pathological liar." He said the former had been simply an "and boy" who had not been on important AIM decisions. The Senate panel released its report Sunday. In it, the subcommittee said AIM does not ask for the American Indian, it is a minority movement which, at the most, numbers several thousand followers," the report said.

The subcommittee acknowledged Sunday its report was based on testimony by Mr. Durham, who, the panel said, instructed AIM for the FBI. Mr. Durham said he was paid \$20,000 by the FBI for expenses.

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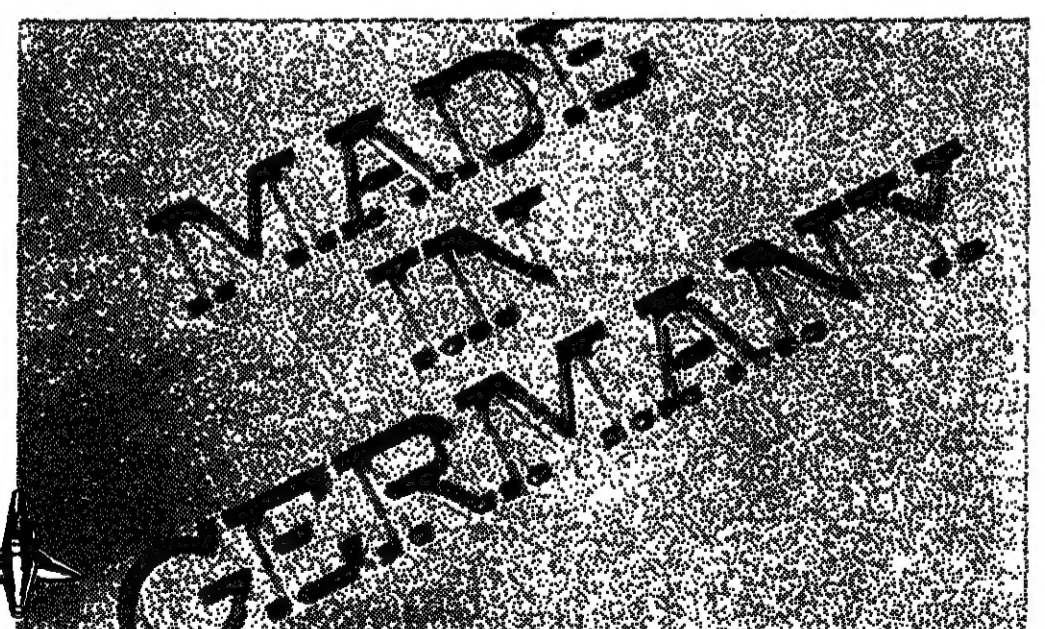
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US Dollar	22.81	---	---	22,810.00	---	---	21,487.72	+ 862.5
Pound Sterling	6.30	---	---	6,300.00	---	---	12,051.93	+ 1,317.3
Swiss Franc	104.11	---	---	10,411.00	---	---	33,124.73	+ 410.8
Belgian Franc	1,190.48	---	---	11,904.80	---	---	832.75	+ 812.3
French Franc	83.33	---	---	8,333.00	---	---	101,857.88	+ 1,122.9
Dutch Guilder	36.48	---	---	3,648.00	---	---	66,785.23	+ 549.4
Italian Lire	14,825	---	---	148,250.00	---	---	18,033.70	+ 1,111.1
Austrian Schilling	619.05	---	---	61,905.00	---	---	395,251.85	+ 639.9
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Radical party demonstrators dancing in front of St. Peter's Square at the end of their march.

## Italian Radicals Stage Church-State Separatist March to Vatican

ROME, Sept. 21 (AP)—Thousands of persons marched through Rome to St. Peter's square and danced at the end of the parade between Italy and Vatican City yesterday in a demonstration aimed at denouncing the Roman Catholic church's role in Italian society and to demand complete separation of church and state.

The march was organized by the small Radical party to mark the anniversary of the end of papal rule in Rome and the city's conquest by Italian troops in 1870. It was meant also as a protest against what the radicals call the "creeping" compromise between Rome's Communist-affiliated mayor and churchmen.

Mayor Giulio Argan turned down a request to mark the anniversary with a special session of the city council in which representatives for all parties could take the floor. The mayor laid a wreath at Porta Pia, the gate in the ancient walls where Italian royal troops defeated papal troops.

But Deputy Mayor Alberto Benozzi, a Socialist, joined the Radical march, underlining the contrast between Communist and Socialist partners over relations with the church. The Communists are anxious to avoid antagonizing the church in order to make their municipal rule a model of respectability before Roman Catholics here and abroad.

## Production Up Sharply

## Libya, Foreign Oil Firms Now Work Together

By Marvin Howe

RIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 21 (UPI)—After a long chain of U.S. and foreign oil companies operating here seem to have reached a mutually satisfactory modus vivendi with Col. Muammar Qaddafi's revolutionary regime.

Production is up substantially, prices are in line with those of other oil-producing areas where formerly they were higher and the drive for nationalization has abated for both the government and the industry.

The U.S. executive says, "We've found that significant government ownership is that bad and they like us in the field taking risks."

The main concern of U.S. oil companies here is that the companies be caught in a political mess should new Middle East troubles erupt.

"An American Stogee" — Some oil companies fear action by Libya by Israel. Others worried about the continuing dispute with President Sadat of Egypt, who is called "an American stogee" by Libya.

Relations between the oil companies and the government are generally relaxed, with statements having been made on both sides.

The government estimates that oil revenue this year will be \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion for a nation of just over 2 million. Despite moves toward greater government control and participation, 85 per cent of oil production still comes from the U.S. companies: Occidental, Exxon, El, Continental, Marathon, Esso, Hess and Grace Petroleum. Also operating here are Italian, French and Spanish companies, as well as the state-owned National Oil Co. Libya's oil output in July was 1.8 million barrels a day for an average of 1.8 million barrels for seven-month period, or 48.7 per cent over last year. The United States is the largest

single buyer of Libya's high-grade, low-sulfur-content crude, while West Germany and Italy are also good customers.

The government has budgeted more than \$4 billion of its oil revenue for development spending—which means essentially imported equipment and technical know-how.

The general feeling in the oil industry is that the government, with its ambitious development program, will continue to consider foreign expertise necessary, although the present status of the companies could be changed.

There is some talk here that the government may nationalize the oil concessions and make service contracts with the existing companies, as was done in Venezuela.

"We'd be prepared to go right along if they wanted 100-per-cent ownership," a Texas executive said.

The oil industry has not always felt like that in Libya. Life has not been easy since the revolution of Sept. 1, 1969, when Col. Qaddafi, then 27, and a group of young officers overthrew the monarchy.

It was Libya in fact that led off the price war with a unilateral rise in 1970. And Libya was one of the hardliners of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that pushed up prices worldwide after the 1973 war in the Middle East.

Production Dipped — After the peak of 3.5 million barrels a day in 1970, a government decree in 1972 ruled that production should not exceed 2 million barrels a day.

In 1973, the national oil company took over several companies outright: British Petroleum, Nelson Bunker Hunt, Phillips, Shell and Amoco, and assumed 51-per-cent participation in some companies and 85 per cent in others.

Meanwhile, there was a steady stream of day-to-day problems for the companies. Senior executives would be called from their home offices and then not be received by government officials. Orders would be given for the dismissal of some foreign workers and secretaries were refused work permits on the grounds of "Libyanization."

There were long delays for obtaining necessary exit visas. Things got worse in 1974 because the Libyans had overpriced their oil at \$16 a barrel. Sales fell and production dropped below

the government ceiling. The price was adjusted downward but not enough. By January of last year production had fallen to 900,000 barrels a day. The Libyans, too, were having money problems and finally adjusted their price to a low \$11.90 a barrel in July of last year. For a while relations were poor

between Libya and Occidental but now, Occidental and other companies are making new investments and working on new acreage. The foreign oil companies are putting a total of \$100 million into exploration spending in addition to about \$33 million from the Libyan National Oil Co.

## Episcopalians Approve New Prayer Book

### Bishops Join Deputies In Overwhelming Vote

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Despite long and heated controversy over the issue, the Episcopal Church has shown overwhelming support for the most extensive revision of the Book of Common Prayer in more than 400 years.

The House of Bishops approved the new book almost unanimously yesterday. The House of Deputies, the lay and clerical part of this legislative convention meeting here, approved it by a wide margin last Saturday.

Final action was delayed because of differences between the two groups. Unless deputies assent to the bishops' amendments, a committee from both houses will have to work out differences and present the compromise to each house for approval.

However, delegates thought there was virtually no doubt that the prayer book would be accepted before the convention ends Thursday.

The strength of the vote among the deputies has astonished both sides in the controversy. In the clerical order, 10 dioceses had voted for it, three against and three were evenly divided. In the lay order, 90 dioceses had voted for, 12 against and 9 were evenly divided.

The text must be approved again at the next convention, in 1979, to become the church's standard prayer book.

Until then, the current book, last revised in 1928, will remain the official document. What its fate will be should the new version be adopted in 1979 is uncertain. The House of Deputies repeatedly defeated attempts to permit continued use of the traditional book, long venerated for its stately language.

However, both houses agreed to provide for a commission to study the question.

### Cuba Aide in Warsaw

WARSAW, Sept. 21 (UPI)—Cuban Defense Minister Raul Castro arrived today on an official visit at the invitation of his Polish counterpart, the Polish news agency PAP said.

## Libertino, Thy Name Is Legion

GENOA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Libertino Marchese of Genoa is in jail here and in Austria. Police in Innsbruck, Austria, arrested Mr. Marchese, 33, last week on charges of passing counterfeit money. He listed an address in Genoa, so Austrian police asked Genoa for more information on him. Libertino Marchese—same age, same address, same description—was already in jail in Genoa, they said, charged with illegal sale of drugs.

## Europe Council Invites Portugal

STRASBOURG, France, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Committee of Ministers of the European Council decided today to invite Portugal to become its 19th member. The decision followed a favorable opinion given by the Council's Parliamentary Assembly last week.

The number of Portuguese delegates at the Assembly has been set at seven and Portugal's share in the budget of the organization at 1.88 per cent.

The official invitation for Portugal to become a part of the Council was made 24 hours before Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Medeiros Ferreira is scheduled to address the General Assembly in Strasbourg.

## Troops Replace Nurses Staging Strike in Milan

MILAN, Sept. 21 (AP)—Army troops took over feeding duties in the three largest hospitals of this north Italian city after a strike by nurses left patients with little food and care.

About 80 soldiers were escorted by policemen into the hospitals yesterday. They continued serving food today after the government commissioner in Milan made an unprecedented decision to assign the troops to the hospitals. The striking nurses demonstrated against the soldiers but there was no violence.

## U.S. Told to End Cuba Refugee Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A federal task force recommended yesterday that the Cuban refugee program, which has helped 650,000 Cubans who fled the Castro regime to resettle in the United States during the last 15 years, be phased out within the next five years.

The report to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said fewer than 5,000 refugees still receive special cash grants. That number is expected to shrink by 1,500 a year in the next two years.

Established in February 1961, the Cuban refugee program has spent \$1.1 billion for cash grants and medical and social services. Officials said 465,000 refugees registered under the program and 500,000 were given resettlement aid.

## DIAMONDS

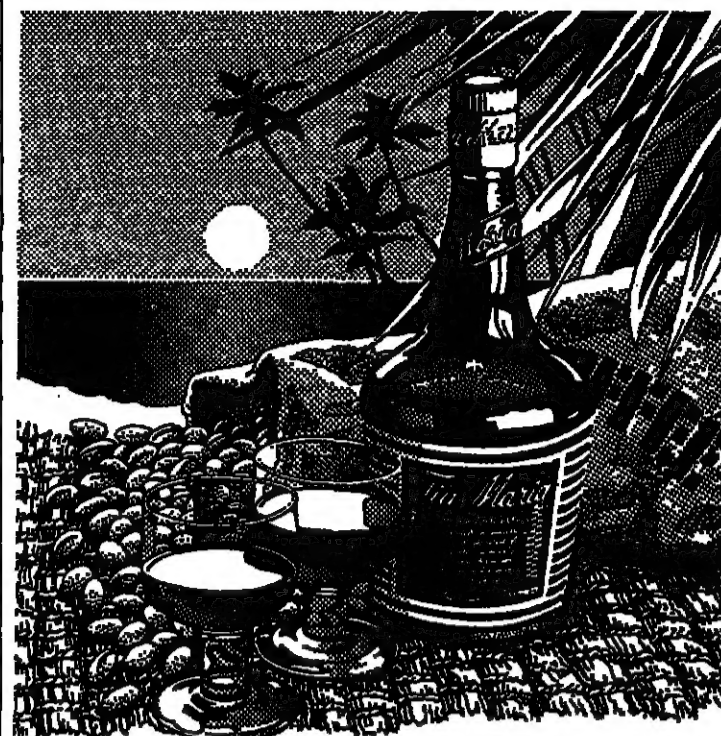
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## Light in the South

Below the equator, winter is giving way to spring, and there is a light on the horizon that southern Africa has seldom known. But it still remains to be seen whether the touch of brightness Mr. Kissinger has evoked in his conferences with John Vorster and Ian Smith presages a genuine springtime for that much-troubled portion of the world—or only heralds a long, hot summer which will consume lives and the works of man.

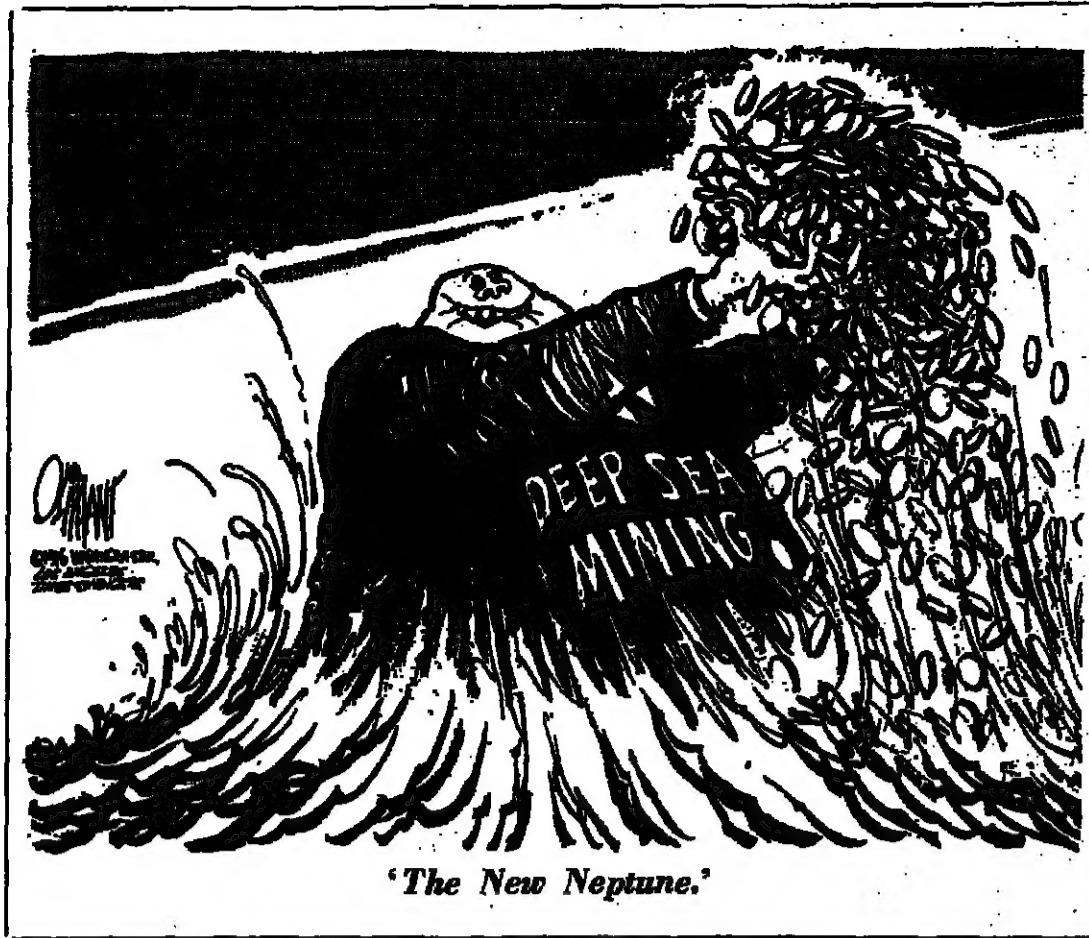
The enormous complexities of southern Africa in which nation is set against nation, race against race and tribe against tribe are not of the kind that can be settled by the shuttle diplomacy of a few days. At best, what the U.S. secretary of state can do is discover one end of the thread that may—just may—permit the leaders of the disjointed groups and factions there (to find a way) through the labyrinth of argument and concession and compromise whose end could—just could—bring an equitable peace.

That thread Mr. Kissinger may have held up before the leaders of South Africa and Rhodesia. But it is slender and fragile in the nature of things, and the pressures upon it from those who want to hold what they have and those who want to seize what they should have are very great. Conditions differ vastly in the contested areas of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa; they differ, too, in the "front-line" states that border on

them. In Rhodesia, for example, a part of the problem that is only now emerging, although it has been implicit there from the start, is the fact that the Matabele from the south first conquered the land that Cecil Rhodes was to take from them—and those who were subject to the Matabele when Lobengula ruled do not want that state of affairs restored.

And this tribal friction—which found its parallel when the Zulus fought other Bantu in Soweto—is only one of the many sources of difficulty that are manifest in the negotiations and which could take even stronger form if they succeed—or if they fail.

Yet it is much to have even a glimmer of light in the south, even a touch of that thread that could make possible states in which black and white might live together, and work together, and extract, for mutual advantage, the wealth that lies there. Southern Africa cannot return to an economy of Krugers and herds; it is a land of cities and advanced technology that cannot subsist if race fights race or tribe battles tribe. Had this been recognized a generation ago, all might have been rationally organized; now, the great threat is black impatience and white desperation, which react on one another until all this vast region is one potential explosion. May the light brighten—and never turn to flame.



## Europe's Socialists After Sweden

By James Goldborough

PARIS—The defeat of Olof Palme's Social Democrats in Sweden after 44 years of rule is having repercussions throughout Western Europe. Socialism, or Social Democracy, has been going strong through most of the 1970s and the setback in Sweden breaks a string of recent successes and near misses.

The first reactions in Paris, London and Bonn have tended to isolate the purely Swedish phenomenon in this defeat of Socialists. French Socialist party spokesman Claude Estier, for example, while regretting that a sister party had lost, put the blame largely on the *usure* du pouvoir, the fact that, in a democracy, 44 years is too long to hold power.

Mr. Estier saw no trend that would necessarily force the West German Social Democrats or the British Labor party from power. He thought that the *usure* du pouvoir might actually help the French Socialists, for how it is the conservatives that have long been in power.

### Defeat Expected

Despite their successes, it was not hard to see the Socialist defeat coming. Mr. Palme barely survived three years ago and the polls were not good this time. In addition, there were the various *affaires* that sapped the Socialists' support: the defection of Ingemar Bergman and the feeling that Socialism crushes the artistic spirit; Paumotu, the satire of the little girl in anti-tax land that author Astrid Lindgren wrote when her tax bill came to 100 per cent of her income; the so-called *Meininger* plan, conceived by left-wingers in Mr. Palme's party, which called for transfer of plant ownership to the workers, gradually installing something similar to the workers' auto-determination of the Yugoslavs.

The Palme defeat already has worked its way into the West German campaign for the Oct. 3 elections. The Christian Democrats are urging their electors to "follow the Swedes," and run the Socialists out of power. Much of the West German debate has centered on the Christian Democrats' criticism of "Socialist" measures in West Germany, record budget deficits during the recession, unemployment benefits whose generosity it was charged—motivated Germans not to work, huge runovers in the public services such as the national health service and inflation, which while low by other national standards, is too high for the Christian Democrats.

It may be that any Socialist's defeat these days tends to take the others down a little bit with him. With much fanfare have Europe's leading Socialists recited the Socialist International, with frequent meetings, pledges of fraternity and solidarity. It has had its effect. Certainly their collective support for Portugal's Mario Soares after the Lisbon revolution helped Mr. Soares resist the Communists, press for elections and emerge victorious.

This internationalism, at a time when neither Communists nor conservatives have it, has been documented in a book just published in West Germany, "Briefe und Gespräche," the correspondence of Mr. Palme, Willy Brandt and Austria's Bruno Kreisky. It is a discussion of recipes for Socialism from "Dear Olof," "Dear Willy" and "Dear Bruno." In one of his letters, Mr. Palme writes: "If we (Social Democrats) fail, our society will lose the only possible alternative to conservatism and capitalism. It seems to me that the discussion that Willy Brandt has started has to begin with the concept of democracy and the question of reform or revolution—a total change in the system or a mere improvement of it."

The letters make brilliant reading, with Mr. Palme in particular wrestling with what he regards as the central question: The "true" structure of this planetary economy and how democratic influence upon it is to be organized.

Yet, following Sunday's election, Mr. Palme and the rest of Europe's Socialists and Social Democrats must face the question of whether the people have rejected, at least temporarily, the march

toward planned economies and cradle-to-the-grave security.

The German SPD must sense this for throughout this campaign Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has sounded very conservative. In Britain, the Labor party, faced with polls showing that the Conservatives would run neck and neck with them in an election, has been very cautious. One need only remember that the Denis Healey austerity plan of July was branded by the leftist New Statesman as "treason."

### Albatross Program

And what of France, where the Socialists under François Mitterrand have come back from near extinction in 1969 to become the nation's largest party? As Mr. Estier did, the party here will minimize the Palme defeat, but the French Socialists surely cannot be comfortable that they are locked into a Common Program for Europe, a program that the Communists, as in Italy, far more radical than anything Mr. Palme ever proposed. The French Socialists will go to the polls in 1978 with the Common Program hanging from their necks like an albatross, wishing they were rid of it, wishing they could alter it, knowing that the Communists tricked them into it in large measure five years ago and now refuse to touch a comma of it.

The decrepitude of the Common Program is what gives President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing hope. But he has his own ambivalence, including a Gaullist party that hasn't changed in 30 years and a document of his own, a "charter for government" which he has written himself in longhand, and that will soon be published. It is said to draw a certain inspiration from Swedish socialism.

It is interesting how the democratic governments of Western Europe today appear to be rejecting every extreme. Never has André Mahrat's Mahratsean formula, that all ultimately reduced itself to Gaullism and Communism, the two extremes, rung truer. Gaullism is waning; Communism in Western Europe only flourishes where it seems to be Communism, as in Italy. For the rest, the governments swing back and forth between those who are a bit more liberal and a bit more conservative. When the balance tips too far one way, as it apparently did in Sweden, it is righted again.

## Letters

### The Gourmet Gunman

Here in California quite a few people are proud of the Gourmet Gunman who struck last week—they say he's an old friend. I haven't seen him like since the days of D'Araguana.

What happened was, a diner impeccably attired turned up at the Bonanza Sirlin Pit in San Diego and ordered the best cut of steak in the house. He called for the best of fresh vegetables, a gourmet choice, damn the expense; and he specified, and got, a mound of fresh unsalted dairy butter. He called for, tentatively slipped, and knowledgeably approved, a bottle of the choicest wine in the Pit's admittedly modest cellar. In a word, he demonstrated a cultivated palate; he ate well.

Whereupon he pulled a gun, herded staff and customers into a restroom, and forced the manager to disgorge \$4,800 from the restaurant's safe. Then the blackguard fled, leaving no tip. Paris has a lot going in its favor, but no Gourmet Gunman.

WILLIAM A. KRAUSS,  
Ojai, California.

### Women at ENA

Re "The Old School Tie That Binds," etc. (Sept. 13).

With two friends who have just gone through the ordeal of the written exams for entrance to ENA—one a young woman and the other already at the Quai d'Orsay—I am sorry that I cannot tell you of Cook's excellent article that

10 per cent of those attending ENA are women and

any "feminism" under 30 (I believe that is the age) may take the exams, which many do now in hopes of attaining their original goals suddenly blocked by the lack of that particular school tie.

JUDITH CHILDS,  
Paris.

### The Croatians

As an American of Croatian descent I am outraged by the events of a week ago and pleased that the Herald Tribune did not become a forum for Ustashi propaganda.

Let's be honest. The Ustashi are what remains of Hitler's puppet republic of Croatia. Their brown shirt tactics of murder, intimidation, terror and street fighting demonstrate too clearly their Nazi teachers.

Your coverage of the Croatian separatists really only tells half of the story. Assassination and terrorism in the sky are international news, but as a member of the Croatian community in the United States I am well aware of this small faction's efforts to subvert our organizations for their own purposes.

Allow me to deliver my own manifesto. I am proud of my Croatian parentage; it provides

me with a rich cultural heritage. However, Croatia cannot stand alone today as it did in the Middle Ages. The best hope for Croatia is to seek self expression within the framework of a federated Yugoslavia. The Ustashi thinking and tactics stand for a Croatia and a Europe that no longer exist.

MICHAEL J. GESSICH,  
Vienna, Austria.

### Science and Arms

Scientists are the willing tools of technocratic governments, rather than the blameless and well-intentioned humanitarians that they are depicted as by Bernard Feld and Victor Weiskopf ("Scientists and the Development of Weapons," IFT, Sept. 16), if only because it has long been evident what evil uses modern government and industry are certain to make (where possible) of the results of scientific research, however "pure."

Although it is true of scientists that their "ethics, mores and motivations are no different from those of the bulk of the population," this is so only because most people in modern society have been so criminally miseducated as to believe that Science (the god of modern man) is the ultimate authority in all matters, and that it is reasonable and proper to live one's life in the manner prescribed for each of us by the technocracy which dominates us.

Within modern society (for all but the deprived and the disillusioned) this technocracy provides a material comfort and numerous diversions (if often mindless) amusements, but on the basis of and at the cost of perpetuating a scientific conception of man and his world which devalues everything human to the level where it can be handled efficiently by machines.

Technocracy threatens humanity with annihilation (in which case the much-lauded "benefits of technology" will be of little consolation), but unfortunately in meeting this threat we cannot expect much help from scientists (despite their occasional twinges of conscience).

For it is the technocracy which provides scientists with the money and with the opportunities for prestige and for intellectual satisfaction which motivate them, and which most of them are more than willing to accept unquestioningly.

Moreover, the present insane dominance of human life by the technocracy, with all the wretched dehumanization that it engenders, is a natural consequence of the values of objectivity, rationality, efficiency and aloofness from man's questions and from feelings which are at the heart of the scientist's attitude to the world, and which for this reason he is incapable of calling into question.

P.J.G. MEYER,  
Zurich.

Peter Lennon

From London:

People tend to believe that television news must be trustworthy partly because of the persuasive reality of the pictures.

LONDON—The notion that British television news is a flawless monument to fair-mindedness has been taking a beating lately. The demise of the proposition has been hastened by a number of factors, not the least of them the exposure last week of "Bad News," Glasgow University media group's analysis of five months of industrial coverage, published by Routledge & Kegan Paul.

This is one of the rare serious attempts to what the Glasgow academics call "unpack" the coding of television news; to demonstrate that "news is not a neutral product."

The high reputation of British television news has been on a number of factors. One, that it is certainly not blatantly biased. It is not a docile tool of government; it does have a tradition of being seen to wish to be impartial.

There was a time when the viewers had apparently no quarrel with this. The time when what would not seem to be very curious standards of fairness were tacitly accepted by people who knew their place in a very class-conscious society. In those days, it was considered normal that television only sought the view of "respectable" persons. Nowadays Britain, like most other countries, is full of dissidents who have been grudgingly granted access to national communications: women's lib and gay lib; black protest and workers' power; anti-motorway lobbies, and anti-pollution activists.

These are more skeptical about the impartiality of television, women as much as industrial workers. The Glasgow project revealed that during the five-month period in early 1975, when they monitored programs, only 7.1 per cent of the people interviewed on television were women. "And they were mostly Margaret Thatcher," Jean Oddie, one of the research team, commented dryly.

But a great majority of people—68 per cent of those interviewed—still believed the television news was the most trustworthy news medium. Only 6 per cent said this of the press.

People tend to believe that television news must be trustworthy partly because of the persuasive reality of the pictures. Also because of the grave air of impartiality of the newscasters, and the immediacy and freshness of the material. Feeling that there would not be time to tinker with the picture story, they overlook the importance of the process of selection—and the significance of rejection. There is also the image of the news agenda which, in fact presents us with a reality which has been "structured" by the television newsrooms.

The final product leaves little to choose between BBC and Independent Television News (ITN), the Glasgow researchers claim, although these are supposed to be in hot competition.

Up until now it has been virtually impossible to penetrate this facade of impartiality because, unlike the newspaper, television is not obliged to deposit its produce with a national archive where it could be open to scrutiny. The BBC has a policy of not giving out transcripts, which has meant that when a trade unionist, for example, seeks to substantiate an accusation of bias he may have to wait months before managing to extract a transcript from the BBC.

The magic answer to this obstacle turned out to be the now comparative cheapness and ready availability of video. Using ordinary cassettes the eight authors of the book monitored news programs on all three channels for 22 weeks from Jan. 1, 1975.

There were some striking examples of conscious or unconscious bias in the coverage of industrial disputes and wage claims by workers.

On Jan. 3, 1975, the BBC main news reported on industrial unrest in a car plant in these terms: "British Leyland said tonight they shared Mr. Wilson's exasperation at the series of futile strikes within the corporation—and there was more trouble today."

A check revealed that Mr. Wilson had not spoken of "futile strikes" but of "manifestly avoidable stoppage" for which he blamed

management and lack of investment as much as the work force. Indeed, television in general, insisted on the disruptive role of the work force while newspapers, such as the *Financial Times*, were quick to note the television news, if they noted it at all, that the dispute was, more complex, than just a case of troublesome workers.

### No Intercourse

In one hundred news reports on national television covering the Glasgow garbage men strike, the BBC's news interviewer gave us a rare example of sympathy, transcribing a demand for a minimum increase of 1,000 pounds a year, seemed to him to be "very reasonable." The increase was for members of Parliament.

Television's way of dealing with criticism is to select to treat it with scorn. In the early 1960s, a per cent of viewers felt that BBC news was "always impartial." By the end of the decade the BBC's own survey disclosed that this figure had dropped to 4 per cent. But they explained that this was "not a proof of a decline of BBC standards of impartiality... but only because young people nowadays look upon a more skeptical view of news as a natural part of the media environment." So when the vote went for the BBC it was proof of impartiality, but when it went against it was proof only of the pervasiveness of youth.

To counteract claims such as Joy's that in discussion programs the line-up is often weighed heavily against the participant who does not have the establishment's approval, the Independent Television company Thames, led by the really pious director of the project, and Brian Whiston, on a program under where he was faced with a disapproving former ITN reporter, debated so long as they had not called to let out newsmen on active service—this independent company had made the illusion they were being leniently partial.

"Bad News" arrives at a crucial time for British television. A committee set up by the government under Lord Annan, to look into the future of broadcasting in Britain, held its final seminar last week of intensive study of the problem.

The last inquiry into television was Pilkington in 1962, was a great morale booster for the BBC and was directly responsible for the 11 BBC getting the second channel. But the long-term result has been that the BBC has gone into the kind of decline which has made it the target of increasingly sharp criticism and ITV, with every "edge" in the race to gain, pulling up its socks and in news coverage, drama and documentary has repeatedly scored over the BBC.

There are those now who would like to see BBC television split up. It is unlikely that the Annan Committee, which has the BBC lobby, will suggest anything as radical. But there is a strong possibility that BBC television and radio will be separated.

Both sides (BBC and ITV) have been grabbing more for the sake of appearances than with any real ambition, for the proposed fourth channel. Both know it might be crippling expensive to run. It is likely that Annan will recommend the setting up of a channel largely concerned with education—they would take the BBC's open university, which is financed by the Department of Education—and serious "culture" and put it under a television foundation. There may well be more radical changes when the government considers the Annan report next spring.

By the end of next year British television may have to present a new facade to the world.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials and preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## PARIS FILMS

Mussolini as Creator  
Of an Italian Harlow

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 21 (UPI).—It is not news that the Italians are turning out the best comedies; but it is always a pleasure to have fresh evidence of the fact. Dino Risi's "Telefoni Bianchi" (in Italian and the French version, "La gaffe") is a French comedy of the 1930s, the Odéon and the Studio des Variétés in French as "La gaffe" and in Italian as "Telefoni Bianchi".

Risi is an expert purveyor of lightly satirical humor and, like a Parisian boulevard dramatist, the golden age, has a vast fund of starting conceits. In his latest travesty of the heroine is a housemaid who catches the eye of a millionaire, becomes his mistress and is sent to "Telefoni" with his commendation to turn her into movie star.

She is transformed into a replica of Jean Harlow, complete with platinum blonde wig and trailing, fluffy dressing gown. With a romantic leading man as her partner, she is soon a screen idol. The film is a hilarious cartoon of the life of a movie star, during and after war. Risi has enriched it with all sorts of broad mockery: the new Venetian film festival, the new wedding ceremony at which the heroine's groom refuses to be her as a bride and, causing a public scandal, is conscripted to

fight in all the wars that Mussolini waged; the fate of this luckless fellow, who ends up in Siberia; Cinecittà in the 1930s and the technique and bromides of yesterday's movie making.

—delving into deeper, darker waters—as in the depicting of the hunchbacked scavenger who sells a fleeing Jewish family to the Nazis. "Telefoni Bianchi" is disconnected. Risi, in treating such grim matter, is out of his element. He is a master of froth and slapstick and should not stray into the tragic.

Agostina Belli is delightful as the wide-eyed, innocent chambermaid unaware of her devastating charms and Vittorio Gassman contributes an amusing caricature of the vain actor, the pride of Cinecittà, while Ugo Tognazzi squeezes the role of the repulsive battle-field culture for what crude laughter it can yield.

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Robert allows the secondary plots proper play, extracting from them the maximum of fun, but he prevents them from confusing or interrupting the main story, that of a middle-aged man drawn from professional duties and the hearth by the call of a mysterious beauty. It requires the fire department to rescue him from the predicament in which his philandering places him. Jean Rochefort, a resourceful farceur, is the tired businessman who would recapture youth by changing his manner and his



Agostina Belli and Vittorio Gassman in Dino Risi's "Telefoni Bianchi."

"Juornals" has shown. He has, one is not surprised to learn, had a hand in the present scenario, collaborating with Jean-Loup Dabadie, and the film has a striking unity, its writing, its rhythm and its performances being in close harmony.

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clothes. His is a performance of wonderfully dry humor and Claude Brasseur, Guy Bedos and Victor Lanoux portray his roistering comrades admirably. Daniele Delorme as the runaway's wife appealingly suggests her vulnerability and tolerance and Anny Duperey is an ornamental temptress.

In "Un Type Comme Moi Ne Devrait Jamais Mourir" (at the Saint-Germain Village, the Montparnasse 83 and at the Mercury), a fragile dramatic theme is set forth in comedy terms. Michel Vianey, its author-director, offers some reflections on loneliness and growing old. Borrowing from Joyce, he has named his protagon-

ist Leopold Bloom. This Bloom is in his 30s, enjoys social position and has a beautiful wife, but he leaves all, possessed by the notion that a repetitive existence is akin to death. Reports of his wife's infidelity rouse him from his morbid preoccupation and he returns to recapture her favors. Jean-Michel Folon, the celebrated designer, enacts the blurred central figure in sleep-walker manner. Francine Racette is his perplexed mate and Bernard Fresson and Mort Shuman are two of his helpful companions. There are a few droll passages and occasionally a bright epigram, but this initial directorial try is only partially satisfactory.

The program included three works, none of them new. "Being Esauiteous," a 1963 setting for soprano, harp and four cellos of the poem to which Rimbaud gave that English title, contains some limpid, meltingly beautiful music and Josephine Barrow made the most of it. "Heliogabos Imperator" (1972), which Henze calls an allegory for music, would have conveyed a great deal more to the audience if the program notes had provided even a hint as to

## BERLIN FESTIVAL

## Musical Birthday Party for Henze

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The Berlin Festival this year includes an entire subfestival—eight concerts plus an operatic premiere—to celebrate the 50th birthday of Hans Werner Henze. This extraordinary obsequy includes not one but two complete concerts of Henze's music by the Berlin Philharmonic, with the composer conducting.

Although born in Bielefeld (southwest of Hannover) and now for many years a resident of Italy, Henze once lived in Berlin, the scene of many important Henze premieres. This city has long pampered him as it does no other composer—for the premiere of a Henze opera some years ago, he banked fees for composing it, conducting it, even staging it—but the current birthday fests sets a new high.

Anyone who turns out as much music as Henze does must turn out, almost inevitably, a certain amount of dross. Henze's second Berlin Philharmonic concert Sunday night provided occasion to reflect on the impressive extent to which he has managed to turn out, well, if not gold, then at least silver.

The program included three works, none of them new. "Being Esauiteous," a 1963 setting for soprano, harp and four cellos of the poem to which Rimbaud gave that English title, contains some limpid, meltingly beautiful music and Josephine Barrow made the most of it. "Heliogabos Imperator" (1972), which Henze calls an allegory for music, would have conveyed a great deal more to the audience if the program notes had provided even a hint as to

the episodic story behind this obvious piece of program music. In "Novas de Infinito Laudes" (1963), Henze provided impressive settings from the Latin writings of the 16th-century genius and heretic Giordano Bruno.

## 'Action for Music'

Perhaps the high point of Henze's 12-day birthday party came with Volker Schlöndorff's staging, at the Deutsche Oper Berlin, of "We Come to the River," the

"action for music" to a libretto by Edward Bond, which this paper reviewed at the time of its July world premiere at Covent Garden. Of the present production, suffice it to say that it afforded a most impressive Berlin debut for the young U.S. conductor Christopher Keene. The names of so very many leading singers—William Dooley, Loren Driscoll, Catherine Gayer, Donald Grobe, Brenda Jackson, Vera Little, Barry McDaniell, William Murray, Lucy Peacock—again provided occasion to muse upon how European houses presenting contemporary opera would manage to get along without singers trained in U.S. schools.

A Dartmouth chamber music group, the Concord String Quartet, also scored an impressive Berlin debut in a program which included the world premiere of Henze's Third Quartet and would have included the premiere of his fourth had he made his deadline. In the third, dedicated to the memory of the composer's mother, Henze has proven once again the emotional potential of compositional techniques which in less gifted hands can produce little more than arid sterility.

The warmth of the audience's response seemed to provide the Concord Quartet with a pleasant surprise. If these four young men's broad grins and their foot-patting in time to the music provided the audience with an impression they regarded as naively American, their deft, secure way with the music, which in addition included Dvorak and Ives, won them a fully deserved ovation in which Hans Werner Henze, from his place in the audience, enthusiastically joined.

Paul Taylor Dancers  
Forced to Disband

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI).—The Paul Taylor Dance Company, a leading U.S. modern dance group, said yesterday it is being forced to disband because of financial difficulties.

General Manager Robert Yeselman said the decision to disband was prompted by the unexpected cancellation of a major tour of South America by the Argentinian promoter. He said the group has not enough funds to keep the 12 dancers and other personnel together "in the light of inadequate support by the funding sources of nonprofit arts organizations."

Paul Taylor founded the company in 1955.

## Wine Auction

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—About 300,000 bottles of vintage wine will be auctioned at Christie's between Sept. 28 and Oct. 1. Some of the wine is 150 years old, and there are a number of bottles of 1787 sherry.

## When a Kitchen King Goes on a Diet

By Joyce Maynard

NEW YORK (UPI).—On the covers of his cookbooks, or in photographs that accompany articles on food, James Beard usually pictured bald pate gleaming and belly jutting out prominently under his apron—holding slabs that spill over with rich-looking delicacies or raising a fine glass to his lips or surveying a well-spread table as a benevolent monarch of a particularly urbane territory might oversee his kingdom.

If a chef's girth were the mea-

sure of a chef's worth, James Beard, with his apple cheeks and sausage fingers and multiple chins, would always have been the unquestioned ruler of the kitchen and the grinning board.

But last July, at the age of 75, James Beard developed severe cardiac problems and phlebitis. So salt shakers and fats are banished, and the rivers of thick cream sauce where fish fillets once swam have all been stopped. Gone are the days of deep-fat frying and almond paste. James Beard has been put on a diet.

At 260 pounds, James Beard is

still far from svelte. But considerably shrunken, and less rosy-cheeked than his midsummer, 310-pound self, he no longer looks like a cookbook-cover model. A tall, pleasant-faced man wearing blue denim pants and a denim smock-style shirt, he sat in the fern-filled sunroom of his Greenwich Village town house and talked about a life devoted to good cooking and good eating.

"There's no sense getting into a suit about it," he said, speaking of the new no-sodium, low-fat regime. "What must be done must be done."

"Many people suffer on a diet because they view it as a punitive thing," he added, folding his hands over his stomach and speaking with determined cheer. "I have decided to view it as a challenge. Now I almost enjoy it."

## Learned From Diet

"I've learned a great deal from this diet, about flavor," he reflected. "When you can't use salt, you detect subtleties you hadn't noticed before in the food. You're forced to be creative. You dream up new ways of doing things."

"Last night, for example, I wanted to have a chop. But there was the question 'How do I cook it?' I wrecked my brain. Then—aha!—I arrived at my plan. I put the chop in a bed of tarragon surrounded by shallots and a very small amount of white wine. I covered my chop and put it in the oven."

## Some Wisfulness

"Twenty-five minutes later, my chop was done," he said. "The tarragon had steamed through beautifully. The meal was delicious."

Still, there was some wisfulness in James Beard's voice, when he reminisced about roast pork, or *gâteau pichipiers*. "Ah, butter," he sighed, gazing out into the garden.

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## U.K. Economic Growth is Stagnant in Quarter

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Britain's gross domestic product, a nation's output of goods and services, showed little change between the first and second quarters of this year, according to figures released by the Central Statistics Office today.

## Price of Gold Hits 9-Week High in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—The closing price of gold in London today jumped by \$5.25 an ounce after a day of active trading to reach a nine-week high of \$210.50.

Dealers said that volume was low and attributed the price rise to renewed speculative interest attracted by low previous day closing levels and improved but still lowish trading price today of \$160. The afternoon fixing was at \$118.90.

Today's closing range was \$150-\$200, bid and asked, the best closing quotation since May 15. Yesterday's close was \$118.75.

It was difficult to determine what started the fresh upturn, though market sentiment apparently was only temporarily soured by the weekend announcement that the International Monetary Fund will hold its fourth policy session Oct. 27. Some critics have claimed that IMF sales so far have tended to distort the market.

Nevertheless, sources said, yesterday's closing price downturn sharply reflected profit-taking. The subsequent low levels could have been encouraged by bargain hunters, producing a price rise which would have touched off top-loss buying, they added.

This in turn would have fuelled a further rise, by which time speculators would have joined the buying, they said.

## Halt on Payment Of Third World Debt Is Unlikely

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Debtors for loans that have been repaid in Asia, Africa and Latin America would declare halt on repayment of their debt to foreign creditors have indicated significantly, Henry Wallich, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, said in an interview yesterday.

Earlier this year, concern was voiced that such a moratorium might be forthcoming. The treasury of many poor nations were raised by the high debt burden incurred to continue to purchase oil and other costly imports while their export earnings were crippled by the world recession. Talk of a debt suspension was rife.

Private U.S. banks, which had paid a significant share of the loans, began to wonder whether they had overextended themselves.

Mr. Wallich, an economist and a Federal Reserve's leading spokesman on international monetary matters, said that even among the poor countries it is proposing some form of debt moratorium, because it would alienate their future borrowing.

Mr. Wallich noted that exports of raw materials and other products by the less developed countries have begun to rise again, and that as a result the ratio of their debt service costs to port earnings—though it has been somewhat high—will be at levels of recent years.

As the trend of increased ports continues, Mr. Wallich said, this ratio can be expected to start declining again, an event predicted would make U.S. and other foreign banks more likely to provide additional loans.

Mr. Wallich argued that these countries should resist the temptation to expand their borrowing and use some of their increased port earnings to reduce debt.

Mr. Wallich noted that the debt by Mexico to default the so by ceasing to prop up its economy and allowing it to float international monetary markets did not damage U.S. banks as most other foreign creditors, since their loans to Mexico were generally negotiated in dollars and repaid, regardless of the use of the peso.

ly on expenditure, income and output data.

GDP, the basis of expenditure data showed a quarter-to-quarter decline while on the basis of the other two measurements there was an increase.

Using an average of the three estimates, GDP declined about 0.3 per cent in the second quarter from the first quarter but was up about 0.5 per cent from the second 1975 quarter.

GDP is a measurement of the total output of goods and services produced by British residents. It differs from gross national product in that net receipts of dividends, interest and profits from abroad are excluded from the statistics.

The seasonally adjusted data at constant prices based on 1970 equaled 100. The average estimate of GDP was 108.1 per cent of the 1970 level in the second quarter, down from 109 in the first quarter but up from 107.5 per cent in the second quarter of 1975.

**Jobless Rate Record**

The government also reported that hard-core unemployment in Britain is the highest since World War II at just over 1.3 million. Government spokesmen said the September total of 1,358,383, or 6.2 per cent of the work force, the Department of Employment said.

The overall figure was down 45,513 from a month earlier, but that was achieved by a drop in the number of out-of-work school leavers. The August percentage of jobless was 6.4 per cent.

Not considering those teenagers, there are 1,306,591 unemployed out of a total work force of 23.4 million, the highest postwar figure.

Government spokesmen said the fall in the overall total this month is the first since May, and coincided with an increase in overtime working and more job vacancies, was a sign that unemployment may become more stable.

There was no reaction on the London Stock Exchange, nor on the foreign exchanges, where the plummeting pound sterling held steady, closing at \$1.7174 compared with \$1.7214 yesterday.

## Senate Kills Three Bank Bills, No Revival Seen This Session

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—In an unusual action, the U.S. Senate killed three banking bills that had been routinely scheduled for floor passage.

One of the bills would have allowed federal, state and local governments to collect interest on their official bank deposits. Another would have required separate Senate confirmation for the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Both of these bills contained an extraneous rider, added by a sharply divided Senate Banking Committee, that would have allowed federally chartered financial institutions in New York and New Jersey to offer their customers interest-bearing checking accounts, provided the two states allowed state-chartered institutions to do the same. Opposition to this provision was a factor in the defeat of both bills.

After the two measures had been rejected, assistant Democratic leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said it would be "futile" for the Senate to take up a third banking bill that had been scheduled.

This measure, the outgrowth of last winter's furor over "problem banks," would have given federal bank regulators greater authority to order bank officials to stop unsound practices or to order them fired in cases of gross negligence.

The measure also would have let Congress put an annual ceiling on spending by the Controller of the Currency criticized in the past as being too lavish.

A Banking Committee source said there will be no attempt to revive the three bills this late in the session.

The American Bankers' Association opposed the bill allowing governments to collect interest on their bank deposits, arguing that a study of the financial impact is needed first.

The bill did provide for a one-year delay before interest payments could start while the Federal Reserve Board studied the matter. Meanwhile, the federal government would have been allowed to get some earnings by investing in securities issued by banks in which it placed deposits.

## Wholesale Prices Climb in Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Wholesale prices in Japan rose 0.3 per cent in the first 10 days of September. It was the 42d consecutive 10-day period in which they have gained, but the rate of climb was down from 0.5 per cent in August as a whole and 1 per cent in July.

The bank of Japan said the nation's wholesale price index for the first 10 days of this month stood at 167.9, against 167.3 as of Aug. 31.

A central bank statistician said that of the index's 16 major commodity groups, 12 rose, led by the miscellaneous products category, which includes electric power charges. Japanese utilities were granted rate increases averaging in the 15 to 30-per-cent range during August.



## U.S. Tax Bill Seen Aiding Airlines

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—New Tax legislation sent to President Ford by the Congress late last week could be a particular boon to airlines.

Among a host of other changes, the bill contains a liberalized provision for investment tax credits. These credits apply broadly to all of U.S. industry, but analysts view the provision as especially helpful to airlines.

Because of erratic earnings in recent years, airlines have not been able to use all of the investment tax credit available to them. If President Ford signs the tax bill, as expected, the more expansive tax credit provision will become available to airlines just when they can best use it.

Earnings have been rebounding, and the credit will sharply reduce tax rates of many carriers, allowing them to retain more of their profits.

"It's a major plus," says Elliot Fried, of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

**New U.K. Coal Field**

NOTTINGHAM, England, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—A newly discovered coalfield near Melton Mowbray has reserves estimated at over 450 million tons, Sir Donald Davies, director of the National Coal Board's South Nottinghamshire area, said in a statement.

The size of the field earlier this year was estimated at only 220 million tons.

**U.S. Firms Keep Alien Units Despite Fast Increase in Costs**

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Production costs overseas have been rising faster than in the United States for the last three years, a trend that has slowed the pace of American direct investment abroad. Nevertheless, few American companies plan substantial cutbacks in their overseas facilities, according to a study by the Conference Board, released yesterday.

The key factor in the increased cost of doing business abroad is the climbing price of raw materials, which was cited more than twice as often as higher labor costs by the 134 American international executives polled by the New York-based research organization.

It has been widely publicized in recent months that labor costs in West Germany and Sweden, in particular, are now higher than in the United States.

**Revised Strategy**

The decline in foreign productivity has forced many companies to revise their international strategies, according to the businessmen. A number said that they were expanding their exports from the United States and shifting the manufacture of certain products and components from high-cost countries like West Germany to cheaper regions, even within the European Economic Community. More than one-third of all U.S. foreign investment is in Common Market countries, followed by Canada.

In addition, the rate of increase in overseas spending by American companies is dropping, both because of the currently greater productivity and profitability in the United States, and because of growing restrictions on foreign investment around the world.

In the recession year of 1975, the rate of increase was lower than in the preceding two years, and a number of surveys predicted a further drop in overseas investment this year.

Last month, for example, the economics department of the Mc-

Graw-Hill publication company estimated that U.S. industrial concerns were planning to expand total overseas investment in property, plant and equipment by only 5 per cent in 1976, a decline in real terms of about 6 per cent since 1974, according to Douglas Greenwald, chief economist for McGraw-Hill.

**Customers Sought**

Bankers in New York have also recently noted that corporate clients who in the past were aggressive seekers of new investment opportunities abroad are now asking their bankers to help locate customers for unwanted foreign facilities.

Nevertheless, the McGraw survey found that the problem was the only industry planning an actual cutback in overseas productive capacity this year, and sales by foreign subsidiaries, which totaled \$392.8 billion in 1975, are still expected to increase faster this year than export sales by United States-based companies, which amounted to \$80.5 billion in 1975.

The Conference Board study found as well little evidence of divestment of foreign facilities. "Experience demonstrates that nearly all situations adjust and rectify to the point that shifting production on pure economics is not necessarily a wise procedure," it said.

Other executives noted that numerous factors other than economic considerations such as tariff barriers and the availability of financing, influence a company's production plans. This year more than 70 per cent of American overseas investment will be financed from internally generated funds of foreign affiliates.

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## Hopes on Loan Rates Cited Dow Index Soars to High for Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Stock prices surged ahead today in a rally that carried the Dow Jones industrial average through the 1,000 level to a new peak for the year. Trading was heavy.

The Dow average of 30 blue chips climbed 20-1/2 points to 1,014.63.

At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 14.88.

Volume again was sizable at 30.3 million shares, compared with 21.73 yesterday.

Gainers outnumbered losers by more than a 5-to-3 margin among New York Stock Exchange-listed issues. The Dow had made a dozen short-lived runs past 1,000 previously this year.

It hit its peak close so far in 1976 at 1,011.31 on July 12.

Brokers said the primary inspiration for today's surge in buying interest was provided by hopes for a relaxation of Federal Reserve credit policy, and an accompanying decline in interest rates. The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee was holding monthly meeting today.

And, though the committee keeps its decisions confidential for about a month after they are made, Wall Street was hoping for some signs of easing in the money markets in the next few days.

Encouraging news on inflation was also instrumental in the market's rise, analysts said.

White House press secretary Ron Nessen said the Ford administration was encouraged by

the 0.5-per-cent rise in the August consumer price index. He said it showed that the rate of inflation had been relatively stable for nearly half a year.

General Motors, which headed the most active list of most of the session, spurred 3 3/8 to 72 7/8 on 343,000 NYSE shares.

IBM rose 3 1/2 to 287 3/4. Polaroid 1 5/8 to 44 1/4, Exxon 1 3/8 to 56 7/8, U.S. Steel 1 1/4 to 51 1/4, Bethlehem Steel 1 1/8 to 42 1/4, and American Telephone 1/2 to 62 1/4.

Among the other strong features were Getty Oil ahead 9 1/4

to 194 1/4, Eastman Kodak 1 3/4 to 93 5/8, Allied Chemical 1 1/4 to 40 1/4, Digital Equipment 2 1/4 to 164 3/4, Texas Instruments 4 3/4 to 119 5/8, Fairchild Camera 1 7/8 to 52 1/4, and Merrill Lynch 1 1/2 to 26 5/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in brisk trading. The Amex index rose 0.86 to 104.15.

MPB Corp. climbed 4 1/4 to 24 1/2. It announced an agreement to merge into Wheelabrator-Frye for \$26.50 per share. Wheelabrator-Frye moved up 1/2 to 25 5/8 on the NYSE.

## U.S. Consumer Prices Rise 0.5% for 3d Month in Row

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—U.S. consumer prices rose 0.5 per cent during August for the third month in a row, the government said today. A decline in meat prices failed to offset higher costs for most other foods, fuel and clothing.

The increase means inflation is running at an annual rate of 6 per cent, a level in line with the Ford administration's forecast.

At the same time, the Labor Department reported a further shrinkage in the purchasing power of the average worker's income as inflation last month offset a slight increase in pay.

Consumer price increases were smaller earlier this year but picked up to a 6-per-cent rate in the spring. As the pace of inflation quickened, the economic recovery slowed and unemployment began rising again.

In the August report, the Labor Department said consumer prices were 5.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Food prices rose 0.3 per cent in August as lower meat prices helped offset increases for fruits, vegetables, dairy products and coffee.

But new increases for gasoline and clothing helped drive the prices of other commodities up 0.5 per cent, about the same rate as in the previous three months but twice as much as during the first quarter of the year.

The cost of services also rose 0.6 per cent last month, matching increases in June and July. All prices are seasonally adjusted. Unadjusted, the August in-

crease in consumer prices also measured 0.5 per cent.

The consumer price index stood at 171.9 in August, meaning a market basket of goods and services costing \$100 in 1967 now costs \$171.90.

In a separate report, the government said real income of the average worker, adjusted for inflation and taxes, declined 0.3 per cent last month and was down 0.8 per cent over the past year. The August decline was due to the rise in prices which more than offset a 0.2-per-cent increase in average hourly earnings.

**Service Industry Jobs Predominate in Japan**

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—A report by Tokyo's Fuji Bank says that "the proportion of Japanese workers employed in commerce, finance and other services has exceeded 50 per cent for the first time," and Teruhiko Tani, a senior economist at the bank, estimates that about 52 per cent of Japan's 53,140,000 workers hold service-related jobs.

He adds that about 14 per cent of the work force is engaged in agriculture and 34 per cent works in such blue-collar areas as mining, construction and manufacturing.

The report goes on to note that "Japan's employment structure now comes closer to that of the United States, where 64.5 per cent of all jobs are in commerce, finance and other services."

## NEW ISSUE

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Morgan officers specializing in Euro financings are based around the world. Shown at a meeting in London are, from left, Mary Gibbons, John Mayer, Leighton Coleman, London office; Eric Guerlain and Antoinette Daridan, Paris office.

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September 21, 1978

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	N Zealand 9½-82	102%	103%	Carnation 4-88	85	87
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## NEW YORK (AP) Closing Prices Sept. 21, 1976 Bid

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Cons Food 7½-97	94	95	QuebProv 7½-88	92½	93½	Gould 5-87	99½	101
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## Win on 2-Out, 9th-Inning Blast

## Mets Still Nemesis for Pirates

By Thomas Rogers

YORK, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates yesterday at Shea Stadium

ended after Lee Mazzilli had a two-run homer with two out in the ninth that lifted the New York Mets to a 5-4 victory, the Pirates to a 4-3 victory. The Mets' victory was New York's 13th in six games over the Pirates. The Pirates had taken a 4-3 lead in the eighth inning, but the Mets' comeback was complete in the ninth.

Tuesday  
Stennett's Single  
2 Out in 9th  
Wins for Pirates

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Stennett hit a game-winning single with two out in the ninth inning today to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 4-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Stennett's single was the only hit of the game. The Pirates' victory was their 13th in six games over the Cubs. The Cubs had taken a 4-3 lead in the eighth inning, but the Pirates' comeback was complete in the ninth.

## Romance and Glory Are Gone for Red Sox

By Joseph Durso

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Great American League's first game in left field and right field was a 4-3 victory for the Boston Red Sox over the New York Yankees. The Red Sox' victory was their 13th in six games over the Yankees. The Yankees had taken a 4-3 lead in the eighth inning, but the Red Sox' comeback was complete in the ninth.

## Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Yankees	82	54	.603	—
Red Sox	81	55	.596	1 1/2
Orioles	78	58	.571	4 1/2
Angels	77	59	.566	5 1/2
Indians	76	60	.558	6 1/2
Mariners	75	61	.552	7 1/2
Padres	74	62	.545	8 1/2
Braves	73	63	.538	9 1/2

## Monday's Results

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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## Monday's Line Scores

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in the race for the title in the National League's Eastern Division. The Phillies, who did not play yesterday, hold a 4 1/2-game lead with less than two weeks left.

"I guess I'll remember this a long time," said Mazzilli, a 21-year outfielder from Brooklyn, N.Y., who was the Mets' No. 1 choice in the free-agent draft in June, 1973. "I floated around the bases."

The Mets were trailing, 4-3, with two out in the ninth and a good part of the small crowd of 5,932 was heading for the exits. Bob Apodaca pinch-hit for Busby and lined a single to center field.

Mazzilli, a switch-hitter who earlier had flied out, singled, walked and been called out on strikes, took two pitches from Kent Tekulve for balls.

"I was waiting for a fastball," he said. "And it came in about belt high."

The ball soared on a high arc to right field and dropped into the Mets' bullpen, where Joe Fagnano, a Mets' coach, retrieved it for the rookie hero.

Mazzilli was called up from Section 6 of the Texas League on Sept. 6 and hit a pinch-hit homer right-handed off Darold Knowles of the Cubs on Sept. 8 at Wrigley Field. He was batting left-handed yesterday.

"I don't want to talk," said Pittsburgh's Willie Stargell after the loss. "I've run out of words."

Just a few days ago, Stargell was brimming with confidence about the Pirates' chances, which have shrunk considerably since then.

"We can't afford to lose, especially not like that," said Pittsburgh manager Danny Murtagh, who has been involved in many pennant races in his years with the Pirates. "I'm upset. I have to be upset. We're now five games behind in the loss column."

"I guess I hurt them today," said Mazzilli, smiling and smoking a cigarette.

Perhaps, crushed would have been a better word.

In other games, reported by UPI:

Angels 1, Rangers 0.

At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan hurled his fifth straight victory and batterymate Terry Humphrey doubled in the only run to lead the Angels to a 1-0 triumph over Texas. Ryan struck

out only four batters to leave him nine short of becoming the first pitcher in history to fan at least 300 batters in four seasons. He walked seven while allowing three singles.

It was the fifth shutout and 19th complete game for Ryan, who now is 15-17 for the season.

Red Sox 12, Tigers 6.

At Detroit, Jim Rice hit two home runs and Cecil Cooper and Dwight Evans each hit one to give Boston a 12-6 victory over the Tigers and take all nine games they played in Tiger Stadium this year. Rice's 22nd homer started a seven-run fourth inning, and he added his second of the game to lead off the ninth.

Brewers 4, Yankees 2.

At Milwaukee, Dan Thomas' fourth-inning home run and the eight-inning pitching of Gary Beare for eight innings paced the Brewers to a 4-2 victory over New York. The loss broke a five-game Yankee winning streak and was only the Brewers' second triumph in their last 14 games.

American League home-run leader Graig Nolas hit his 25th for New York.

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KEEPING LOW PROFILE—Pirates' pitcher Kent Tekulve bows his head after serving up the winning two-run home run with two out in the ninth to the Mets' Lee Mazzilli.

## Raiders' Stabler Shares Success

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 21 (UPI)

Ken Stabler, using an assortment of receivers, threw for three touchdowns last night in guiding the Oakland Raiders to a 24-21 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs in the National Football League.

Stabler, who left the game with less than 13 minutes to play when his right knee was banged up by Chiefs' defensive end Wilbur Young, completed 22 of 38 passes with one interception. He connected for 224 yards and threw to seven different receivers. Fred Biletnikoff caught four passes to raise his career total to 501.

The Raiders took 24-7 lead into the final quarter, but barely hung on as Kansas City rallied for two touchdowns in less than two minutes near the end, only to run out of time and three-outs.

The Chiefs struck quickly in the closing minutes. First they put together an 88-yard drive that ended with quarterback Mike

Livingston running one yard for the touchdown with 4:35 to play. It came just 10 plays after off-setting penalties had nullified a 55-yard Kansas City touchdown pass to tight-end Walter White. With Oakland trying to run out the clock, Pete Banaszak fumbled

on his 25 with 3:03 left to play and Livingston hit Billy Master with a 25-yard touchdown pass on Kansas City's next play. But Kansas City was without time-outs and unable to stop the clock and regain possession as time ran out.

Stabler threw 15 yards to Dave Casper and 10 yards to Cliff Branch for first-half touchdowns, and hit Mike Stani with a 14-yard scoring pass with 12:51 left—the play on which the quarterback was hurt.

Fred Steinfurt had a 37-yard field goal with 17 seconds left in the first half after Stabler hit four-of-six passes for 51 yards in the closing moments of the period to drive Oakland from its 14 to the Kansas City 20 and set up his way one yard into the end zone with 1:45 left in the third quarter to cap a 37-yard Chiefs drive in which running back Woody Green gained 42 yards.

MacArthur Lane boomed his way one yard into the end zone with 1:45 left in the third quarter to cap a 37-yard Chiefs drive in which running back Woody Green gained 42 yards.

Trade Talk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Rams have been discussing a trade for Joe Namath since Ron Jaworski was sidelined by a broken throwing shoulder in the opening-game victory over Atlanta. The Washington Post learned yesterday.

The New York Jets are ready to make a deal, sources said, but it would be a difficult transaction since the interference trading deadline has passed.

Namath would have to clear waivers in the American Football Conference and through those clubs in the National Conference with 1975 records worse than the Rams (12-9).

It could help some that Namath has a trade contract. It gives him control where he would play, and he previously expressed a wish to join the Rams.

He is earning \$450,000 in the second season of a two-year contract. That, plus the knowledge that he wants to play for the Rams, might deter other teams from putting in a claim for Namath.

The Jets can put him on the waiver list and withdraw him just once the rest of the season. If after being withdrawn he were put on the list a second time, the most eligible team to claim him would be assigned his contract.

Both, we can assume, will be in the running—Casper especially—for a place against Yugoslavia in Rome on September 26 at another exhibition after which Italy plays Luxembourg away in the World Cup.

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Fred Steinfurt had a 37-yard field goal with 17 seconds left in the first half after Stabler hit four-of-six passes for 51 yards in the closing moments of the period to drive Oakland from its 14 to the Kansas City 20 and set up his way one yard into the end zone with 1:45 left in the third quarter to cap a 37-yard Chiefs drive in which running back Woody Green gained 42 yards.

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Trade Talk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI)—The Los Angeles Rams have been discussing a trade for Joe Namath since Ron Jaworski was sidelined by a broken throwing shoulder in the opening-game victory over Atlanta. The Washington Post learned yesterday.

The New York Jets are ready to make a deal, sources said, but it would be a difficult transaction since the interference trading deadline has passed.

Namath would have to clear waivers in the American Football Conference and through those clubs in the National Conference with 1975 records worse than the Rams (12-9).

It could help some that Namath has a trade contract. It gives him control where he would play, and he previously expressed a wish to join the Rams.

He is earning \$450,000 in the second season of a two-year contract. That, plus the knowledge that he wants to play for the Rams, might deter other teams from putting in a claim for Namath.

The Jets can put him on the waiver list and withdraw him just once the rest of the season. If after being withdrawn he were put on the list a second time, the most eligible team to claim him would be assigned his contract.

Both, we can assume, will be in the running—Casper especially—for a place against Yugoslavia in Rome on September 26 at another exhibition after which Italy plays Luxembourg away in the World Cup.

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## Observer

## Political Bestiary

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The ape man had been restless ever since Jane had insisted on moving to the political jungle. He missed those long evenings on the velvet with Simba the lion. He missed the tree house with its natural cooling. He missed the rapid-transit system which sped him swiftly on vines to his daily routine of routing vicious elephant hunters.

Baker

The nightly three martlets which preceded dinner in his new split-level clouded his head and, as a man whose English was limited to a few grunted monosyllables, the task of mastering an entirely new bestiary was almost more than he could bear. It irritated him that the king of the political jungle was not Simba the lion, or Elbert the elephant, but Gerald the fortopotamus.

Jane labored patiently to speed his adjustment. Every evening after the martlets, the frozen burgers and the California port, she would say, "All right, we'll take it from the top once more. Who are you?"

And the ape man would say, "Me Tarzan."

"And who am I?"

"You Jane."

"Who are we?"

"Me Tarzan, You Jane."

"And who is the king of the political jungle?"

"Simba the lion?"

"No, Tarzan."

"Elbert the elephant?"

And very patiently Jane would grind her teeth and say, "The king of the political jungle is Gerald the fortopotamus."

One evening after this nightly scene Tarzan found new words.

"Tarzan no like fortopotamus," he said.

\*\*\*

Jane was shocked. As Lord Greyhound, heir to the aristocratic Greyhound estates, she pointed out, Tarzan should be out in the jungle laboring to keep the fortopotamus from being hoisted out of his mud.

"Forstopotamus like mud?" asked Tarzan.

Jane explained that the forstopotamus liked things just the way they were. The forstopotamus did not like to move and did not like anything else to move either,

which meant that so long as he was king of the political jungle, there was no danger of having the Greyhound estates wasted on foolish motion such as the elusive Jimcat proposed.

"Jane mean Jimcat," said Tarzan.

"No, Tarzan. All the animals in the political jungle are different. I am talking about the Jimcat."

"How Tarzan tell Jimcat from split-level house cat?" asked the ape man.

"The Jimcat is fussy about the issues and hard to pin down," said Jane.

"Jane crazy," said Tarzan. "Cat not have issues. Have litters."

And Tarzan went to bed in disgust. He was awakened by a reverberation which shook his four-poster. "Goodness," said Jane, "that must be Bob the doloceros charging the house."

Jane and Tarzan looked out the window and saw two creatures. The doloceros had its horn deeply embedded in the carriage lamp and the other was grinning in at the ape man in an awesome display of teeth. Jane was ecstatic.

"It's the rockelle," she said.

"Bob the doloceros and Nelson the rockelle are here to tell us how important it is to keep the fortopotamus from being hoisted out of the mud."

\*\*\*

Soon later the fritamunk, Fat the groyotrafra, Abe the beamadillo and Bella the abocanda were clamoring for the ape man to come out and be elected. The noise ceased immediately when a glowing set of teeth illuminated the night. It was the Jimcat. Tarzan noted his blue eyes, gentle smile and fussy issues.

"Speak to him, Tarzan," whispered Jane.

Tarzan obeyed. "Me Tarzan," he said.

"Tarzan good," said the Jimcat. "Woman Jane," said Tarzan.

"Jane good," said the Jimcat. "Tarzan good, everybody good."

"Oh, Tarzan," cried Jane. "The fortopotamus is coming right here! The house, seized the television aerial and swung off into the night in search of help. He fell to the concrete sidewalk and was lying unconscious when the fortopotamus arrived.

Being unconscious, he missed the splendid debate among the creatures of the jungle about which of them, after being elected, would provide him the finest medical care.

By Betty Freudenheim

## Digging Up Rouen's Jewish History

ROUEN, Sept. 21 (JHT)—A rabbi in green rubber boots, a University of Chicago professor, two women archaeologists and the deputy mayor of Rouen followed construction workers down the ladder to an excavation in the parking lot of the Palais de Justice in Rouen last week.

This was the first visit to the site for Prof. Norman Golb, and his smile reflected his delight at the luck of having a bulldozer fall into a hole here three weeks ago. For the safety of the workers, more diggings were made and Rouen's 11th-century Jewish center of higher learning was uncovered, exactly where Prof. Golb had said it would be in his scholarly book in Hebrew published last spring in Israel.

Standing in the rubble and mud, Rabbi Elie Martiano translated the ancient texts compiled in Prof. Golb's book into French. They described perfectly the stone construction now revealed to the small gathering. With Prof. Golb, he went down a stone spiral staircase to examine the latest find: a bit of Hebrew graffiti on the wall outside a doorway. The rabbi decided that this was the Jewish name "Joshua." Prof. Golb refused to make a judgment until he had time for careful study.

Mrs. Alice Schulman, an English archaeologist who had been called in on the job, guessed that it was scratched by an irreverent student while he waited outside the door.

The first copy of Prof. Golb's book, "The History and Culture of the Jews of Medieval Rouen," was presented to President Ephraïm Kadir of Israel. An English edition is being prepared in the United States. The French government sponsored Prof. Golb's visit to France this summer to find a French publisher. Members of the faculty of Rouen University suggested adding a second volume describing the archaeological finds.

## Terms Confused

For centuries it had been forgotten that Rouen was the most important medieval center in France for Jewish studies, overshadowing Paris. Latin



Excavation of medieval Jewish center in Rouen. Staircase leads to Palais de Justice.

scholars had confused the Hebrew terms for Rouen (ROWNI), Dreux (DREWS) and Troyes (DREWS). The rabbi picked a chalk stone from the rubble and wrote the Hebrew letters on the side of a bulldozer while town officials, Rouen professors and workmen gathered to watch. The inscriptions were nearly identical.

Prof. Golb, 48, did research for his book from 150 manuscripts he studied in Jerusalem, the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, Budapest, Amsterdam, New York and the Vatican Library. His selection of the site of the Jewish center on Rouen's Rue aux Juifs was based on the fact that references to the building stop with the 15th century. This was the point at which the highly ornate Palais de Justice was built.

"I surmised that they raised the Jewish center to make way for the new construction," he said.

So far, the excavations have uncovered three walls of the structure, which is on two levels from five to eight feet below the ground. The archaeologists believe that another story rose above this and was topped by a vaulted roof. Traces of charred wood correspond to Latin sources describing a 12th-century fire on the Rue aux Juifs.

On the base of one exterior column there are two carved lions with one head. They are lying on their backs with their paws in the air. A scholar from the Bibliothèque Nationale recalled seeing an Ashkenazic (middle European Jewish) manuscript with an illumination depicting an upside-down lion supporting a column.

Boxes of finds are removed daily from the dig. The group was shown a tiny key, a third-century Roman coin and a chain. Many shards of 11th- to 13th-century pots with green and brown glazes were uncovered.

No one could predict how long the digging will continue or what will happen to the site when the parking lot is restored. Negotiations are under way for permission to remove temporarily the lower steps of the grand staircase leading to the entrance of the Palais. These cover the fourth wall of the ancient building.

This discovery is not the first instance of Prof. Golb's combination of luck and intuition in his investigation of the Rouen Jews. On a recent trip to Israel, he stopped over in Amsterdam and dropped in at the Joods Historisch Museum (Jewish Museum). A case con-

taining the Great Mahzor, a manuscript of the service for the Jewish high holy days, caught his attention. The label identified the work as German but certain wiggles and curves in the handwriting were familiar to the professor. To him, they could only be the work of the 13th-century Rouen Hebrew scribe Crescia bar Isaac, whose signed manuscript he had studied in the British Museum.

## Letters in Gold

Prof. Golb got permission from the curator to examine the whole volume—730 pages. "I was probably the first person to study it in 40 years," he said. "It must be the most beautiful Jewish medieval manuscript in existence. The six-inch letters are made in gold so thick that they are almost like sculpture."

The Chicago professor's enthusiasm for the Great Mahzor has rubbed off on a Dutch publisher. He is planning a large volume (the original is more than two feet high) with color reproductions of the most outstanding pages and an explanatory text. The Amsterdam Jewish Museum has also responded to Prof. Golb's findings. The label in the case now reads "Great Mahzor, Origin Rouen, circa 1250."

## PEOPLE: Connie Francis Wins Rape-Case Decision

A federal court judge in New York has upheld a jury award of \$2.5 million to singer Connie Francis, 37, who sued Howard Johnson Inc. for \$9 million after she was raped in a motel room in Westbury, N.Y. Miss Francis testified that she was raped on Nov. 8, 1974, by a man who entered her Howard Johnson motel lodge through a sliding glass door. She contended that the lodge, where she was staying while making a comeback appearance at the Westbury Music Fair, should have given her a safe room. The rape was never apprehended. A jury awarded Miss Francis \$2.5 million in damages on July 1 and \$150,000 to her husband, Joseph Garraffo. Howard Johnson appealed the award as excessive. Judge Thomas Platt ruled that his award to Garraffo was excessive and reduced that amount to \$25,000. But he upheld the award to Miss Francis.

Esther Williams, 63, has sued the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio for \$1 million for what she claimed was illegal use of her old swimming and musical films. She claimed in Los Angeles Superior Court that the studio had broken its 1951 agreement with her by taking excerpts from her old films to include in its recent review of old Metro musicals. "This is a violation of the original and the sequel," Attorney Paul Caruso said that the documentaries were "unwarranted exploitation" of Miss Williams. He asked an accounting of box-office receipts to support the claim for \$1 million in damages.

Martha Mitchell's doctor said that she believed until she died that the Nixon administration caused the cancer that killed her—but it was a "highly inaccurate supposition," Dr. Klaus Mayer, a specialist who treated the estranged wife of former Attorney General John Mitchell for cancer of the bone marrow, was quoted in Ladies Home Magazine as saying.

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Esther Williams in swimming

Martha Mitchell's doctor

Dr. Klaus Mayer

John Mitchell

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